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FRG-U.S. TALKS RESULT IN 'MISSILE BOOM'

LD221602 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 22 Aug 84

["Bundeswehr Has Ever More Missiles" (by PAP military commentator) -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, August 22: The latest visit to the U.S. by the FRG defence minister produced a new missile deal for the Bundeswehr and the developments taking place in the past months evidence that the process of further missile growth in the Bundeswehr has entered a qualitatively new stage.

This time the missile boom in the FRG is reaching the uppermost ceiling of armaments. Staking on West German revanchism, militarism and anti-communism, the international imperialist circles offered the FRG practically unlimited possibilities for missile armaments. The Bundeswehr was thus given the chance to have long-range missile weapons and heavy bombers.

Now the FRG, which not long ago passed the threshold of tactical Honest John missiles and later tactical-operational missiles, and which now has also the operational Pershin II missiles, can produce and buy -- owing to efforts of the West German militarist circles and the decision of the West European Union -- also aircraft-missile arms reaching far beyond the Vistula and Bug Rivers.

They talk about new models of the Pershing and cruise missiles in conventional versions but what do they hide behind their backs to show it in broad daylight in the future? [sentence as received] Where is the limit to the missile aspirations of the FRG?

The issue has a much wider dimension. This can be exemplified by the outcome of FRG Defence Minister Woerner's visit to the U.S. In line with the deal struck in Washingto the FRG will buy from the United States 12 batteries of anti-aircraft missiles with a range of over 100 kilometres, maximum altitude of 24,000 metres and maximum speed of 1,160 metres per second, and will get another 12 batteries free. For thus saved money, Bonn will additionally purchase the French-West German Roland missiles for the Bundeswehr.

Taking into account only its deal with the U.S., the Bundeswehr can count on nearly 200 Patriot missile launchers which can fire almost 800 missiles at a time. And what i one adds to this the Roland missiles and many other rockets envisaged in the plans for the further missile development of the Bundeswehr?

The missile reinforcement of the Bundeswehr is continuing, posing a great danger to peace in Europe and worldwide.

FOREIGN OBSERVERS SPECULATE ON STRAUSS VISIT

AU221052 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Aug 84 p 6

[Text] Bonn, 20 Aug -- Franz Josef Strauss, premier of the Bavarian government, Christian Social Union [CSU] leader, and Chancellor Kohl's partner in the CDU-CSU party alliance, has paid a visit to Albania. This has been confirmed by official spokesmen of the government of Bavaria, a Land in the south of the FRG.

It is not known what contacts Strauss had in Tirana, but Western news agencies do not exclude the possibility that Strauss met Albanian leader Enver Hoxha.

Strauss' stay in Tirana is the first visit by a high ranking Western German political personage to Albania since the end of World War II. Among foreign observers in Bonn, it is believed that Strauss visit and talks in Tirana are part of an endeavor to improve economic relations between the two countries in particular. The FRG does not have diplomatic relations with Albania.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

AU221410 Sofia BTA in English 1247 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 22 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, the president of the State Council, received Mr Liviu Minda, the newly appointed Romanian ambassador to Bulgaria, who presented his credentials to him.

Emphasizing the centuries-long traditions of Bulgaro-Romanian friendship, Mr Todor Zhivkov pointed out that today they were being built on the unshakable foundation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, were determined by the common membership of the two countries in the socialist community.

The Bulgarian top leader stressed that the goal of the USA and its NATO allies who adopted the course of confrontation and were trying to break the military and strategical balance in Europe and the world, would not be attained. Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized: "The security of our countries and our interests are and will be protected. The adequate response measures launched by the USSR, Czechoslovakia and the GDR are a guarantee for the preservation of the military and strategic parity."

He pointed out that Bulgaria was actively working to extend her relations with the Balkan states, for converting the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear weapon.

In his reply the Romanian ambassador emphasized the high assessment made by the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian state and by Mr Nicolae Ceausescu personally to Bulgaro-Romanian relations.

He noted that Romania, as an European country, was alarmed about the hard situation created in Europe since the start of the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in some Western European states. This also predetermined the launching of response measures on the part of the Soviet Union.

Mr Liviu Minda said: "We take a consistent stand and are working for turning the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation, of friendship, understanding and goodneighbourliness, without nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. We favour the establishment of such zones in other parts of Europe and the world as well."

FRIENDSHIP PROTOCOL WITH PALESTINIAN GROUP INKED

AU222310 Sofia BTA in English 1823 GMT 22 Aug 84

["Consolidating Bulgaro-Palestinian Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 22 (BTA) -- Today a protocol on cooperation was signed between the Bulgarian Society for Friendship With the Palestinian People and the Palestinian Society for Friendship With the Bulgarian People. This document includes a six-year period and provides for various cultural and socio-political initiatives.

Meetings and celebrations dedicated to important dates in the life of the Palestinian people will be organised in Bulgaria as well as art and photo exhibitions and weeks of the Palestinian film which will acquaint the Bulgarian people with their heroic struggle.

The all-round achievements of Bulgaria will be presented at exhibitions and lectures. Through concerts, exchange of films, records, books and periodicals the two peoples will reciprocally inform each other of their achievements in science, art and socio-political life.

The protocol was signed by the chairmen of the two societies, Dr. Kiril Ignatov and General Abdul Rezak al Yahia. [spelling as received]

COOPERATION DOCUMENTS SIGNED WITH UGANDA

AU222312 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 22 (BTA) -- Bulgaria and Uganda put the beginning of their cooperation with the agreement for cooperation in the sphere of culture and science between the two governments, the plan for cooperation in the sphere of culture and science for the 1984-1988 period and the agreement for cooperation between the Fatherland Front and the Uganda People's Congress signed here today.

The documents are a result of the visit of a delegation of the Uganda People's Congress led by Dr. John Luwuliza-Kirunda, secretary general of the congress and minister of internal affairs, to Bulgaria.

The delegation, which was a guest of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, had talks with its chairman, Mr. Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, with Mr. Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and with Mr. Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of machine building.

At the talks the mutual wish for promoting bilateral relations was expressed. Bulgaria and Uganda will study the possibilities and forms of cooperation in farming and forestry, the leather and the brick industry, mining and construction as well as in the sphere of techno-scientific cooperation.

Tomorrow the delegation will leave the country.

PRC'S LI XIANNIAN SENDS GREETING TO ZHIVKOV

AU220845 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Aug 84 p 8

[Text] Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, while flying over the territory of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, sent Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, a greeting message with wishes for personal happiness and the prosperity of the Bulgarian people.

LEADERS GREET AFGHAN COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU201210 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Aug 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Babrak Karmal; general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the entire Bulgarian people, and on our personal behalf, we send the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the friendly Afghan people, and personally to you, warm fraternal greetings on the 65th anniversary of the restoration of Afghanistan's independence.

The working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria greet the successes achieved by the Afghan people after the April Revolution in constructing a new life under the PDPA's leadership.

The Bulgarian people decisively condemn the undeclared war conducted by imperialism and reaction against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and expresses its solidarity with the just struggle of the fraternal Afghan people in defending the independent development of their motherland.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly values the peace-loving and anti-imperialist foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, as well as its active contribution to the Nonaligned Movement, and fully supports its consistent efforts aimed fully at goodneighbourliness and a comprehensive solution of the situation around Afghanistan.

We note with deep satisfaction that the friendly relations and multifaceted cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples are developing and strengthening on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

On the day of your national holiday, we wish you dear comrades, new successes in your struggle for further strengthening the social and political achievements of the April Revolution and in constructing a new and prospering Afghanistan.

BALEV MEETS FRENCH CP OFFICIAL LAURENT IN VARNA

AU211911 Sofia BTA in English 1705 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Varna, August 21 (BTA) -- Mr Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP, met today with M. Paul Laurent, Politburo member of the French Communitst Party (PCF) and secretary of the party's Central Committee, who is holidaying in Bulgaria at the invitation of the Central Committee of the BCP.

During the talk they exchanged information about the tasks currently facing the BCP and the PCF, as well as information and views on topical issues of the world situation and on the international communist movement.

Mr Milko Balev and M. Paul Laurent reiterated the determination of the BCP and of the PCF to persist in their efforts toward a promotion of their traditional fraternal ties for the sake of the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism, in the interest of friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and the French people.

NEW FAMILY CODE OF 'IMMENSE POLITICAL IMPORTANCE'

AU211928 Sofia BTA in English 1658 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 21 (BTA) -- The new family code draft was published here. As of today and until the end of November it will be available for a nation-wide discussion, aimed at perfecting the legal regulation of family relationships.

"The protection of wedlock and comprehensive and efficient guarantees of children's rights are the two principles underlying the bill, informed with the idea of justice and founded on the highly humane prerequisites of socialist morality", Mr Krustyu Trichkov, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, told a representative of the BTA.

Under the provisions of the referendum law, the State Council has assigned the Fatherland Front, as the largest mass public and political organisation, to conduct the nation-wide discussion of the draft together with the other public bodies.

Mr Krustyu Trichkov emphasised that the adoption of a new family code has become a public and legal must, an act of immense political importance for the further development of the socialist family and for the realisation of its tasks. "The profound qualitative changes that have taken place in all spheres of Bulgaria's material and intellectual life, the emergence of the socialist individual as a type of personality -- all this demands more from the family and society", he stressed. "The responsibility of the family for the family upbringing of the adolescents has also grown. "Mr K. Trichkov explained that the perfecting of the legal relations embraces all institutions of family law: marriage, the personal and property relations between the spouses, divorce and its consequences, the line of descent and adoption, children-parents relationships, maintenance of the family, guardianship and trusteeship.

Mr Krustyu Trichkov specified that the current family code has been in effect for more than 15 years and it has cemented the socialist type of family relationships. It has enshrined the fundamental principles of the socialist family and family law: state protection of the family, abolishing the discriminatory status of women in the family, equal rights for man and woman, free and voluntary entering into amarriage, dissolving themarriage in case of a profound and irreversible rupture of spouse relationships, etc.

"The draft of the new family code however", Mr Krustyu Trichkov emphasised, "develops further and perfects the already established socialist principles in the regulation of family relationship and opens up new vistas to the upgrade promotion and strengthening of the Bulgarian family."

BRIEFS

DEPARTING ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR -- Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received Abdi Buta Tesfaye, Ethiopian ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with the latter's final departure from the country. [text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 Aug 84 AU]

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM: REAGAN'S ANTI-SOVIET COURSE

LD221724 Prague CTK in English 1832 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] New York Aug 22 (CTK correspondent) -- The convention of the Republican Party in Dallas, Texas, approved a program of the party, the so-called platform, which the U.S. media described as the most conservative in history.

The document, expressing the aggressive intentions of U.S. imperialism on the global scale, retains also for the future all reactionary principles of President Ronald Reagan's policy. Their translation into reality would bring about further worsening of the international situation, and rule out any improvement of U.S.-Soviet relations. The 78-page "Vision of America's Future" stressed the need for a determined stand towards the Soviet Union, in full accordance with the anti-Soviet course of the Reagan administration aimed at confrontation with the USSR in the interest of the hegemonist plans of the United States.

The Republican platform, drawn up by ultra rightist elements in the party and approved without a debate, places the blame for all economic difficulties, inflation, unemployment and other problems on the former Carter administration, praises the "achievements" of the Reagan government and appreciates its policy of constant military build-up. The convention is expected today to nominate Ronald Reagan the party's candidate for the second four-year presidential term.

REAGAN YALTA COMMENT PURE U.S. IMPERIALISM

AU221134 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Aug 84 p 7

[Julius P. Loerincz commentary: "The Commentator's Opinion"]

[Text] If everything that Reagan managed to say in a single week had been said by some functionary of a really extremist right-wing organization, or some neofascist club in the United States, or even the revanchist "Association of Expellees" in the FRG, he would deserve sound condemnation in the newspapers, and that would probably be the end of the matter. But Ronald Reagan is the U.S. President; and this places the entire matter in a different light, a light that cannot be simply switched off by a few, deservedly sharp, words. An American commentator asks: Who knows whether Reagan realizes the impact of his words at all, whether he knows what he is saying? I believe that were he in some way not quite certifiable, as the commentator implies, this would still not be the worst thing....

But Reagan does know what he is saying. His mouth is voicing the purest, so-to-speak, opinions of the most aggressive circles of American imperialism: of the military-industrial complex, of big capital, of neoconservatism branded by the most obscurantist anticommunism. Reagan is not alone; even before him, the Yalta agreements were attacked by his vice president, Bush, as well as by Secretary of State Shultz. They are trying to torpedo everything that represents the structure of the almost 40-year-old peace in Europe, which has been laboriously built by the fight against Hitlerite fascism, full of sacrifices, by the difficult struggle for security and cooperation on our continent. They would even like to reverse the wheel of history and liquidate socialism and communism.

Many people have attempted to do this since October 1917; today they have landed on the garbage dump of history. This is incontrovertible, just, and logical. But Reagan's "in 5 minutes we will start bombing" warns us not to rely on the automatic application of logic and the laws governing history. It highlights the inevitability of mobilizing all forces for the fight against imperialism, obsessed by the longing to acquire hegemony to such an extent that it is willing to risk the destiny of mankind.

U.S. SEEKS RED SEA SUPREMACY WITH MINE CLEARING

LD181126 Prague CTK in English 1033 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Prague Aug 18 (CTK) -- The primary task of U.S. strategy is to achieve supremacy in all oceans and seas at all costs and the current imperialist military activity in the Red Sea cannot be considered separate from these plans, RUDE PRAVO said today.

In a comment recalling the concern of Middle East states about the growing activity of the navy of NATO states and the USA in the Red Sea under the pretext of clearing the sea of mines, RUDE PRAVO said that the recent experience from the Persian Gulf has shown that any pretext is good enough for the NATO countries to install their military presence where they had not been before and remain in the occupied region forever. The daily added that the USA is now trying to ensure an active involvement of the navies of other NATO countries in the Red Sea, within its effort to establish a firm military foothold both on land and sea in the Red Sea region, an important link between the Indian and Atlantic Oceans.

HOFFMANN, TU DELEGATION MEET FINNISH CP, TU

LD221743 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] The delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions led by Chairman Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, which is visiting Finland, was received in Helsinki by Aarno Aitamurto, Communist Party of Finland secretary general.

In a friendly conversation, the two representatives informed one another about the current tasks of their Communist Parties and trade union organizations. Also taking place today were the closing talks between the delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions with Finnish trade unionists (?as well as) with Pertti Viinanen, chairman of the Confederation of Finnish Trade Unions. The delegates (?positively) evaluated the cooperation between the two organizations to date, and (?emphasized) both sides' interest in its further development. They agree that it is necessary to continue meeting in the interests of preserving peace, detente, and disarmament in the world.

Adopt Communique

LD222104 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions led by Chairman Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, was received in Helsinki by Aarno Aitamurto, secretary general of the Communist Party of Finland. At the end of the meeting, a joint communique and a plan of cooperation between trade unionists of the CSSR and Finland for the next 2 years was adopted.

CPCZ MEMBERS ATTEND ROMANIAN DAY RECEPTION

LD222045 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] The Romanian ambassador to the CSSR, Cornel Pinzaru, gave a festive reception in Prague today on the national day of his country on the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation movement and the fall of the fascist government in Romania. It was attended by CPCZ Central Committee members Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly; Josef Korcak, premier of the Czech Government; Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat; and other representatives.

CHARTER 77 REPEATS CALL FOR SOVIET WITHDRAWAL

AU221321 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 22 Aug 84 p 4

["Slightly abridged" version of "appeal" from Charter 77 to CSSR Federal Assembly and government Presidium]

[Text] All peoples have the right to history and the right that history be presented to them in accordance with the truth. This right, which stems from the peoples' right to self-determination, also includes the right of the people and of individual citizens to defend themselves against falsification of, or silence on historic events.

The possibility of bringing to bear this right to historic truth is today in the distant future of our country. Between 16 and 18 August, Charter spokesmen and a number of other citizens were subjected, illegally and without the agreement of the general prosecutor, to house searches, 48-hour detentions, or interrogations by the state police lasting many hours. All this simply so that Charter 77 would not be able to recall the anniversary of the military intervention against the CSSR in August 1968.

What really happened in August 1968?

In the CSSR a quiet, autonomous political development for creating a truly democratic socialist society was going on, which was welcomed by the overwhelming majority of Czechs and Slovaks. On 21 August 1968, this development was forcibly stopped by the biggest military operation in Europe since the end of World War II. An army of 500,000 soldiers from five states of the Warsaw Pact entered the territory of our country without the agreement and against the will of all constitutional organs and the political leadership of the CSSR. Thus, the principles and norms of international law, the obligation of the UN Charter and other adopted conventions, as well as the Warsaw Pact and bilateral treaties between the CSSR and the participants in the intervention, were violated. This intervention was a flagrant example of the use of force in relations between states.

Thus, another escalation of the armament of the military forces in Europe has begun. If today the Soviet Union and its allies propose to the NATO countries a treaty on the non-use of force in interstate relations, the credibility of this proposal is essentially weakened by this intervention of August 1968, and by the ongoing deployment of Soviet troops on CSSR territory.

Therefore, we consider it correct to once again recall the proposal of Charter 77 that the constitutional organs shall begin the review of the treaty on the temporary stay of Soviet troops on our territory enforced by the military intervention of August 1968.

Even the starting of such negotiations would essentially contribute to improving the climate in Europe, to renewing trust, and to overcoming the dead point in the policy of detente. A treaty on ending the stay of Soviet troops in the CSSR would considerably influence the improvement of relations between our peoples and the Soviet Union. It would serve the international prestige of the Soviet Union as well as peaceful coexistence in Europe and throughout the world.

Charter spokesmen Vaclav Benda, Jiri Ruml, Jana Sternova

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES IDEOLOGICAL MEETING

LD221309 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] An Army ideological conference was held in Prague today to mark the 40th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation.

In the main address, Army General Martin Dzur, CPCZ Central Committee member and national defense minister stressed the decisive role of the USSR and its Army in the defeat of fascism during World War II and in the liberation of Czechoslovakia. He stressed that the events of 40 years ago are a living heritage and an inexhaustible source of knowledge from which we draw strength and resoluteness in the daily effort for the all-round development of socialism, for the flourishing of our homeland, and for safeguarding its defense.

The discussion at the Army ideological conference stressed the glorious combat traditions continually being utilized to form moral, political, and combat qualities within our Army, and which contribute to the development of initiative. This initiative aims at increasing combat readiness, deepening socialist patriotism and internationalism, and strengthening friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact states.

BRIEFS

PRC ENVOY'S ACTIVITIES -- Tian Zengpei, new PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the CSSR, carried out inaugural visits in Bratislava on 13 August. He visited Slovak Premier Peter Colotka and Dezider Krocsany, deputy chairman of the Slovak National Council. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Aug 84 p 1 AU]

CANADIAN ENVOY DEPARTS -- Hugh David Peel, Canadian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the CSSR, departed from the CSSR after concluding his mission. He was seen off at the airport by Jan Fidler, head of diplomatic protocol in the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Aug 84 p 2 AU]

TANZANIAN DELEGATION DEPARTS -- The official delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania led by Gertrud Montegello, member of the party's Central Committee Politburo, which was visiting the CSSR at the CPCZ Central Committee's invitation, departed from Ruzyne Airport on 8 August. It was seen off by Josef Kempny, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Czech National Council chairman. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Aug 84 p 1 AU]

VISITING PASHTUN LEADER -- On 9 August in Prague, Stanislav Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Abdol Ghafar Khan, prominent leader of the Pashtun tribes, who is currently visiting the CSSR. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Aug 84 p 2 AU]

HAEBER, BRAEUTIGAM MEET WITH CDU/CSU'S RUEHE

LD231001 Hamburg DPA in German 0918 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] East Berlin, 23 Aug (DPA) -- Volker Ruehe, CDU/CSU parliamentary party deputy chairman, met for a talk with SED Politburo member Herbert Haeber in East Berlin today. Haeber, who is also a secretary of the SED Central Committee, is responsible for relations with the FRG. Also taking part in the talk were State Secretary Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG Permanent Mission in East Berlin, and Karl Seidel, head of the FRG Department in the GDR Foreign Ministry. A year ago, Volker Ruehe discussed questions of intra-German relations with Politburo member Joachim Herrmann in East Berlin.

DKP PRESIDIUM COMMENTS ON HONECKER'S INTERVIEW

LD221829 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1441 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Duesseldorf, 22 Aug (ADN) -- At its session in Duesseldorf, the Presidium of the DKP Executive Committee passed a statement on the interview given by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman. This is reported by DPA from Duesseldorf. The text of the statement is as follows: Erich Honecker's interview on the current issues of GDR domestic and foreign policy deserves the greatest attention, particularly now in the very exacerbated international situation. It proves the consistent and creative peace policy of the GDR, whose overriding task now is precisely the safeguarding and consolidation of peace. The GDR actively pursues the principle that no war must ever start again from German soil.

The DKP welcomes the fact that the GDR, in firm friendship with the Soviet Union, struggles to reduce the threat of war, both through the necessary measures to maintain the military balance as well as through its policy of constructive political dialogue. It works toward a return to detente and the creation of conditions for fruitful negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

In contrast to the capitalist states, including the FRG, reality in the GDR is marked by high stability and dynamics. The GDR working people give their all, precisely in the 35th year of the existence of the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil. The GDR proves to be a state of peace and progress.

We, Communists, as well as all other peace-loving and democratic forces of the Federal Republic, are filled with growing concern that, following the start of missile deployment, extreme right-wing forces in the United States and the Federal Republic will step up their activities to correct the historical results of World War II and the postwar development to the benefit of imperialism. Reagan's adventurous policy, determined by anticommunist delusions, evidently encourages revanchist and neo-Nazi circles in the Federal Republic.

The talk about an allegedly "open German question," which has received the blessing of a government doctrine; the growing questioning of the European postwar borders, represent a constant challenge to the peaceful life together, a contradiction to the treaties with socialist states, to the principles of the Helsinki conference, and are an obstacle to the necessary further development of relations between the two German states.

We Communists welcome the dialogue and the talks that the GDR representatives are holding, especially after the disastrous deployment of missiles in the Federal Republic and in other West European countries, with representatives of the Federal Government and with representatives of our country's social organizations. These talks serve the aim of again bringing about a change for the better in the situation worsened by the deployment of U.S. missiles. The GDR's readiness for a dialogue with politically responsible officials in the Federal Republic and for cooperation with all who proceed from realities, who let themselves by guided by reason and goodwill, is in the interest of citizens of both German states, of peace and security in Europe and the world.

In the interest of peace, Bonn should also proceed from reality and correctly understand Erich Honecker's insistent assessment: Socialism in the GDR is irrevocable. Unification between socialism and capitalism is just as impossible as mixing fire and water.

Proceeding from this reality, the GDR will, as confirmed by Erich Honecker's interview, do justice to its responsibility for peace. The exacerbated international situation demands that the struggle for peaceful coexistence be intensified. There is no sensible alternative to this because it is better to negotiate 10 times than to shoot once.

The GDR proves its goodwill and makes it perfectly clear that it takes its obligation to peace seriously. This is also being acknowledged by a growing number of citizens of the Federal Republic. Bonn should also no longer avoid recognizing that the security of the Federal Republic is not improved, but reduced by the new missiles and other arms race tactics pursued by the U.S. Administration. It is contrary to the most elementary vital interests of the Federal Republic and its citizens when the Federal Government continues to support the policy of confrontation and of the anticommunist "crusade" of the Reagan administration and when it even cooperates in this context by making the territory of our country the launching pad for a nuclear first strike against socialism.

To advocate a halt in the deployment of missiles and the dismantling of those already in position is the basic demand of any peace and security policy as well as the basic demand for the positive, long-term development of relations between the two German states.

It would be a sign of reason and farsightedness were the Federal Republic to come out resolutely against the American plans for the militarization of space and in favor of concluding a treaty on the renunciation of force and application of military strength and on the maintenance of peaceful relations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

The Federal Republic's responsibility for peace demands that it support the freeze on all nuclear arms; that it renounce through an agreed treaty the first application of nuclear arms; that it support the ban on chemical and bacteriological weapons; and that it work for the success of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. Such a policy of the Federal Government would contribute to promoting confidence and implementing the principle, to which the Federal Government agrees, that a war must never again start from German soil.

The DKP welcomes the constructive readiness of the GDR to continue the dialogue with politicians of the Federal Republic, as well as the intensified development of relations with social forces, such as the SPD, the trade unions, youth organizations, groups of the peace movement and others.

In his interview, Erich Honecker stressed the close ties of solidarity between the SED and the DKP and its struggle for "jobs instead of missiles." We stress both to our people as well as to the Communist and workers' parties of the whole world that we are continuing to consistently struggle, together with other peace forces, so that a war might never again start from German soil.

NEUGEBAUER MEETS WITH GUYANA'S PRESIDENT

LD161944 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1713 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Georgetown, 16 Aug (ADN) -- Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, the president of Guyana, received GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer for a talk on Wednesday. During the discussion there was an exchange of views on international politics and the further development of bilateral relations. President Burnham praised the constructive policy of the GDR aimed at maintaining peace. He affirmed the determination of his country to maintain and consolidate peace and to actively contribute to international security. Bernhard Neugebauer is holding consultations in Georgetown at the invitation of Rashleigh Esmond Jackson, the foreign minister of Guyana.

Talks with Foreign Minister

LD171746 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1643 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Georgetown, 17 Aug (ADN) -- Bernhard Neugebauer, deputy minister for foreign affairs, has acquainted Rashleigh Esmond Jackson, Guyana's minister of foreign affairs, with the GDR Government's many activities aimed at preventing a nuclear war, as well as with a series of fundamental issues of GDR foreign policy. Neugebauer paid an official visit to Georgetown 12-16 Ausust at Jackson's invitation. The two sides exchanged views on international issues, particularly on the situation in Central America, the Caribbean, and Europe, as well as on disarmament.

Bernhard Neugebauer explained the demand of the socialist states to stop the installation of new U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in West European countries as well as the withdrawal of those already installed, and the initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states to preserve peace.

Foreign Affairs Minister Jackon paid tribute to the GDR's peace initiatives and reiterated his government's resolve to actively contribute to the preservation of peace.

SED MEMBERS ATTEND ROMANIAN ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD222142 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Romanian Ambassador to the GDR Gheorghe Caranfil gave a reception in Berlin. His invitation was accepted by Politburo members and SED Central Committee Secretaries Werner Felfe and Joachim Herrmann, Politburo candidate member Gerhard Schuerer, National Front National Council President Lothar Kolditz, State Council Deputy Chairman Manfred Gerlach, Ernst Mecklenburg, and other personalities.

FALUVEGI SPEAKS ON ROMANIA'S NATIONAL DAY

LD222117 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] We report with recorded highlights on the Budapest mass rally held on the occasion of the national day of Romania. Our reporter is Julia Tardos:

The national flags of our countries, the bilingual inscription greeting the friendship of the Hungarian and Romanian peoples, and the figure "40" -- these are the decorations in the Culture Hall of the Lang Cultural Center [machine factory] on the eve of the national day of the Romanian Socialist Republic. Seated in the presidium are Valeria Benke, member of the MSZMP Politburo; Rezso Trautmann, vice president of the Presidential Council; Lajos Faluvegi, Central Committee member and deputy prime minister; Gyula Horn, department chief of the Central Committee; and several other members of the Hungarian Government, as well as Nicolae Veres, Budapest ambassador to the Romanian Socialist Republic. After the two countries' national anthems were played, Dr Mrs Gyulane Szentistvanyi, chairperson of the mass rally, deputy chairman of the PPF National Council, called on Lajos Faluvegi, deputy prime minister, to speak:

[Begin Faluvegi recording] Esteemed mass rally, dear lady comrades, and comrades. Entrusted by the MSZMP Central Committee, the Government of the Hungarian Peoples Republic, and the PPF National Council, I thank you for coming and for supporting, with your presence, our intention to celebrate together, in a way that befits a good neighbor, the changes of fate of our socialist friends.

Such a historical change of fate in the life of the Romania people took place on 23 August 40 years ago. Four decades ago, we were already in the 5th year of the war; people suffered a great deal. The Soviet Red Army, which bore the main burdens of World War II, pressed forward and created conditions for liberating our people. Under the weight of its blows, the front consisting of the German Army and the Romanian royal troops collapsed at last. The Romanian patriotic and antifascist forces, led by the Communists, availed themselves of the historic opportunity and on 23 August 1944 overthrew Antonescu's military dictatorship in an armed revolt. The volunteers of the Tudor Valdimirescu Division, formed from Romanian prisoners of war in the Soviet Union, set off to fight Hitlers's Germany. The units of the Romanian Army joined the Soviet Army and fought alongside it for the liberation of their homeland and other countries.

On today's anniversary, we also owe a debt of gratitude to the Romanian soldiers who fell in the struggle against fascism on our country's territory. [end recording]

Afterward, Faluvegi recalled common historical events.

[Begin recording] In the 15th century, the Hungarian and Romanian serfs, wearing the same frieze clothes and rebelling against the oppression, knew only that they were both landless wrethces of the earth; thus they jointly seized straightened scythes and threw red cocks onto the roofs of the manor houses of the landed gentry. [reference to the symbol of peasant revolt as used by the poet Endre Ady, a Hungarian poet of Transylvania] Under the flags of Antal Budai Nagy, the Hungarian, and Jakob Kardos, the Romanian, they jointly undertook the unequal, hopeless struggle against their common oppressor. The serfs impaled at the Cluj Monastery groaned in different languages but felt the same pain.

By now history served justice to the best sons of the two peoples, those who proclaimed a community worthy of mankind. At the beginning of this century, Endre Ady proclaimed to the world that the voices of the Danube and the Olt are one. In the middle of the thirties, Attila Jozsef [Hungarian poet] put this truth down on paper, accepting all its consequences: "The struggle is sufficient so that the past must be admitted. The Danube, where the soft waves of the past, present, and future embrace each other; the struggle which was fought by our ancestors, is dissolved into peace in memory and settles at last our common affairs. [sentence as heard] This is our work, and it is not insignificant either."

It was not only in our country that they spoke about our common affairs. Four decades ago, Petru Groza, the outstanding Romanian statesman, wished for a new future, looking back on the painful past with these words: "From the ashes of bitter sufferings has at last arisen the tortured shape of the Romanian and Hungarian people in the gateway of a new era, a purified world." The ashes of the sad, tragic experiences of the two peoples must be followed by the era of truest brotherhood.

The historical food for the journey, the message of the past centuries -- we understand them precisely, and we must all understand them. That person who, from the outset, puts his own truth above the other's truth, may never be right. [end recording]

Afterward, Lajos Faluvegi, deputy prime minister, continued his festive speech. He said [Begin recording] In the Hungarian Peoples Republic there lives a Romanian minority, and in the Romanian Socialist Republic there lives a Hungarian minority. We profess the principle of the harmony of rights and duties; in a society building socialism, equality is a basic law.

Multilingualism, as well as multiplicity of cultural traditions and lifestyle customs are not disruptive factors. They enrich society. We must make a pledge on the Leninist teaching that the majority cannot be sufficiently considerate regarding the national minority. The nationalities can identify with cause of socialism all the more because they sense the possibilities of preserving their language and culture and asserting their relations with nations speaking the same language.

Guaranteeing their rights, we desire that, the nationalities live in a good general atmosphere. They should be faithful citizens of their homelands. By virture of their existence and peculiar situation, let them play an even closer connecting role in the cooperation of our peoples and countries. It goes without saying -- it is a mutual requirement -- that our countries' inhabitants should foster their personal and family relationships, should be able to visit each other, and that necessary conditions for this may exist. [end recording]

Faluvegi spoke about economic cooperation, about today and tomorrow, and about our cultural inheritance.

[Begin recording] Now, in the course of laying the foundations of economic cooperation of the eighties and nineties, we strive to meet the requirements undertaken at the high-level economic conference of the CEMA countries. We strive for the expansion of cooperation since it is a question of nothing less than strengthening the fundamental, international economic support of socialism. We will be able to fulfill our tasks first and foremost with better exploitation of the advantages in the international division of labor, the speeding up of technical progress, and with the further unfolding of socialist economic integration.

An important factor of our good-neighborliness, of our present and future lives, is that the citizens of the two countries should be able to get to know each other's efforts as well as historical and cultural values. The fostering of progressive historical and cultural inheritance, the exchange of today's spiritual goods, facilitates getting to know each other better and strengthening the sense of belonging together. Here and there alike, we consider the joining of progressive forces of Hungarian and Romanian writers, which flourished even in the difficult period between the two world wars as an exemplary spiritual inheritance. For example, this was proclaimed by the bilingual AURORA, which appeared in Romania and referred to the words of Balcescu and Kossuth, Cosbuc and Ady.

The presence of the eminent personalities of Romanian intellectual life -- Arghezi, Blaga, Sadoveanu, and others -- in the special Romanian issue of the periodical KORUNK [OUR AGE] -- and in the outstanding Marxist periodical of Gabor Gaal, was a true fraternal advocacy. We knew that Jebeleanu, Beniuc, and Porumbacu interpreted for the Romanian public the poetry of Petoefi, Ady, and Attila Jozsef. Let us immediately add that with the translation of poems of contemporary Romanian poets, Attila Jozsef also took an oath supporting brotherhood. We may recall with pride and joy the rich collection of Romanian songs of Bela Bartok, and the fact that the most beautiful work of Romanian folk-poetry, "The Little Lamb," was made into a common Hungarian treasure by Gyula Illyes. [end recording]

The deputy prime minister concluded his speech with these thoughts.

[Begin recording] Esteemed mass rally, our esteemed Romanian comrades, and our friends, the strengthening of our friendship accords with the interests of our peoples. Our party and government steadfastly believe that our cooperation should expand and be more fruitful. We believe that with a common effort, in harmony with Hungarian-Romanian friendship and the cooperation and mutual assistance agreement, the good-neighborly relations may further deepen and bilateral relations expand. [end recording]

You have heard highlights from the festive speech by Lajos Faluvegi, deputy prime minister. Nicolae Veres, Budapest ambassador of the Romanian Socialist Republic, also spoke at the mass rally. The mass rally in the Lang Cultural Center ended with the strains of the "Internationale."

Greetings to Romania

LD221847 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 22 Aug 84

["Telegrams of Congratulations on Romania's National Day" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, August 22 (MTI) -- To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

To Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Bucharest,

"On behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Hungarian people, we present our comradely congratulations and good wishes to you on the occasion of the national day of the peoples of Romania, the 40th anniversary of the liberation of your country.

"Led by the Romanian Communist Party, the workers of Romania have covered a historic distance over the past 40 years. They have achieved great advance in the construction of socialism and the comprehensive development of the national economy, culture and science. The Hungarian people appreciate the achievements of their construction work.

"Liberation and the victory of socialism have created fundamentally new conditions of the development of our bilateral relations. In light of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the wish of our peoples, our party and government make steady efforts to extend and improve our countries' cooperation in all walks of life. We are convinced that we can further good-neighbourly relations and bilateral relations by common efforts and in the spirit of the Hungarian-Romanian Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty. It serves both the interest of our countries and peoples and the universal cause of socialism, social progress and peace.

"We are convinced tht the improvement of Hungarian-Romanian relations constitutes an important contribution to the strengthening of the unity of the fraternal socialist countries and the efficient improvement of cooperation in the Warsaw Treaty and the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance."

"On the occasion of your important national day, the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, we wish much success to you, the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the workers of Romania in the construction of socialism, and the joint struggle for the strengthening of international security and the protection of peace.

Najos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee

Pal Losonzci, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic

On the occasion of the national day of Romania Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, has congratulated Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly. The Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union, the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, the National Council of Hungarian Women and the Hungarian National Peace Council have congratulated their sister organizations on the occasion of Romania's national day.

HONECKER INTERVIEW STRESSES NEED FOR PEACE

AU220930 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 19 Aug 84 pp 1-2

[ADN-attributed report: "Statement by Erich Honecker"]

[Text] According to the position of the GDR, increased efforts must be made to avoid a nuclear world war and halt the arms race. The most important task in the strained international situation is to safeguard and strengthen peace. This refers particularly to the two German states and to their relations with each other. This was stressed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in a statement published in the 18 August issues of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND and BERLINER ZEITUNG.

Among other things, Honecker analyzed in detail the strained international situation as a result of the NATO missile deployment in Western Europe. He concluded that the most extremist circles of the United States and NATO are striving to achieve military superiority by any means.

The most important thing in our era is the struggle for peace, he declared. In this connection he recalled the communiques adopted at the conferences of the leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries in Prague and Moscow and at the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers' conference in Budapest. He pointed out that these and the joint documents adopted at the CEMA economic summit on 16 June in Moscow are a binding force on the socialist countries' foreign policy. These documents begin from the premise that the current situation is not irreversible in spite of increasing threats from aggressive U.S. and NATO circles.

According to the position of the GDR, the U.S. peace slogans serve only to reveal the true intentions of the United States, namely that it wishes to pursue a long-term policy of confrontation against the socialist countries.

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee then analyzed relations between the FRG and the GDR. He firmly pointed out that the GDR firmly opposes those Western, and above all FRG, efforts that question the consequences of World War II and the results of the postwar period. "We denounce the revanchist trends. The struggle for the successful development of the GDR has always also been the struggle to force back revanchism," he pointed out.

The "security partner relations" between the two German states, according to the position of the GDR, means first that both countries are actively endeavoring to ensure that the situation that emerged after the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, and expecially in the FRG, can again be turned into a favorable one. For us, this means that we are striving to safeguard European peace whereby cooperation among the states can be further developed to benefit the people's welfare, Honecker said.

He called the fact that for the first time since World War II there is the danger of an outbreak of war from German soil, from FRG territory, alarming. "The GDR has done much to prevent a fateful course of events and to exert a calming effect on the situation. In this, it has attached great importance to dialogue with the responsible political forces in the FRG. It has demonstrated its good will in bilateral relations and made it plain that it is taking its responsibility seriously to preserve peace, and that it attaches great importance to the relations between the two German states from the point of view of peace and security on our continent," he said, and then stressed: "I made it unequivocally known to the Federal Government that the GDR will constantly fulfill its Warsaw Pact obligations in order to contribute to the preservation of the military strategic equilibrium."

The relations between the two German states have a great influence on European security and the international atmosphere. The existing system of agreements is the basis for the development of peaceful relations and will continue to be so. The GDR is striving to ensure that the damage caused by the missile deployment does not increase but is as limited as possible.

The GDR expects the FRG to observe the autonomy and independence of the two German states in the area of domestic and foreign affairs as well, underscored Honecker, who then noted that the sovereignty of the GDR must be preserved and further strengthened.

"This statement applies not least of all to economic relations. In addition, of course, a role is played by questions that serve to improve relations between the two countries, such as the precise establishment of the 90 KM stretch of the Elbe River border, the unqualified recognition of GDR citizenship, the liquidation of the Salzgitter Registry Office that acts against the GDR, and the transformation of the two countries' permanent missions into embassies. In the future as well, the GDR will strive for a dialogue with those responsible FRG politicians who take the realities into consideration and are guided by sober reason and good will.

Honecker stated that the present West German Government has conformed more to the political guidelines of the United States than the previous SPD-FDP coalition. FRG imperialist circles promote the deployment of missiles and think that by obtaining military superiority they can exert political pressure on the socialist countries. At the same time, the FRG Government is obliged to state that it intends to preserve the continuity of a policy based on treaties with the socialist countries. It feels under pressure to fundamentally observe the concluded treaties. This is clearly the result of the common peace policy of the socialist countries, but it expresses the economic and political interests of influential circles of West German monopoly capital as well.

Honecker continued by pointing out that he agrees with the conclusion of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko that, simultaneously with the intensification of NATO's war preparations, extreme rightist and revanchist circles of the FRG have become more active in making their voice heard. One cannot overlook the fact that there are influential circles in the FRG that oppose the halting of the arms race, peaceful coexistence, and stable international relations. Taking advantage of world political tension, they reappear, attempting to induce a revanchist frame of mind. This is borne out by the harangues that refer to "the German Reich within the 1937 borders," statements about the allegedly open German question, and the entirely hopeless speculations through which they want to extort advantages harming the sovereignty of the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the Soviet Union. These are calculations that disregard reality, he stressed.

The decisive historical defeat inflicted on revanchism was the founding of the GDR 35 years ago and the successful development of the GDR in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, Honecker emphasized, and underlined: The existence of socialism in the GDR is an irrevocable fact. Uniting socialism with capitalism is just as impossible as mixing fire and water.

Only extremist circles in the FRG are interested in exacerbating the international situation. The GDR strives not to release the FRG from the fulfillment of the obligations it has assumed under the treaties concluded with the socialist countries. It is in this spirit that the GDR shapes its bilateral relations with the FRG, and the attainment of this objective is served by the dialogue conducted with FRG politicians as well. There is no alternative to peaceful coexistence and a political dialogue. It is better to have talks ten times than to shoot once, expounded Erich Honecker.

LAKATOS WRITES ON POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU211203 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Aug 84 p 5

[Text] Budapest (ADN) -- In a 20 August article on "Constitution Day," Erno Lakatos, head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the MSZMP Central Committee, writes in the NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN: We have every reason to proudly sum up the facts of the country's situation today.

The Hungarian People's Republic is respected in the world, its results are recognized, and its words are believed. He who knows Hungary's recent history knows the political-social struggles behind these events.

With the creation of socialist, large-scale industry, and socialist restructuring of agriculture, we have laid the basis for our development, thus making it possible to increase our living standard many times and give our country a better, more modern look. Our intellectual life has achieved outstanding results in the field of culture and arts. In a country where 4 decades go culture and education were unattainable for the masses, epochal changes have taken place in all fields.

The eighties presented new political, economic, and social challenges for our people, and this trial of strength will give efficient, real answers as soon as possible.

The phenomena that caused the external conditions of our development to develop unfavorably, compared to the preceding 10 years, are well-known. The international political atmosphere has become more tense as a result of the activity of extremely conservative, antiprogressive circles striving for world domination. However, all Warsaw Pact states, including Hungary, reject the upsetting of the global military balance. We favor settling controversies through negotiations, for only in this way do we see our people's peaceful construction work guaranteed.

In Hungary -- as in the other socialist countries, though to a different extent -- the effects of the world economic crisis can be felt. The solution of our problems is also getting more difficult as the inherent problems of the socialist countries in going over to intensive development are coming up in this more difficult and tense situation. The plan for our progress, however, cannot and must not be sought in foreign sources.

Our main task is the preservation of our economy's external and internal balance. For this, we must continue restructuring our economy, and production work's efficiency must be increased -- only in this way can we meet world market demands. The increase of profitable exports, without which there is no progress, is an indispensable prerequisite for securing the balance.

These tasks urge us to think over our situation and create the political conditions to further modernize our economic methods and economic management system. The resolute and purposeful government measures for the further development of the economic management system have proved that the MSZMP is continuing its political course, which is supported by broad social strata, and that the government acts in this spirit. In close connection with our economic development, we are working on further developing and enriching the contents of our socialist democracy.

We want to strengthen the sense of possession, the awareness of responsibility of every economic unit and individual worker, guaranteeing the right to participate and decide in dealing with one's own affairs.

In addition, when we adopted the new election law, we allowed ourselves to be guided by the wish to strengthen our society's democracy. From the implemetnation of the new law -- in the 1985 parliamentary and council election -- we expect that the voters and elected deputies' interest in participating in public life and in dealing with national affairs will increase.

Of course, our expectations will only be fulfilled if we base this greater responsibility on better information and a sincere, open, and clear policy. With a policy that realistically assesses our successes and openly discusses our problems, we will be able to pursue not illusions, but to set achievable aims. In work that includes the whole society, a program that extends to all spheres of life, is easily understandable, and enjoys broad support is indispensible. The working out and adoption of such a program and the political mobilization to implement it will be the task of the 13th MSZMP Congress next year. The honest and sincere implementation of this task in the year of the 40th anniversary of socialist Hungary can prove that we are working responsibly and to the best of our knowledge to improve the life of our people, to further develop our noblest historical heritage, and to further build the socialist society. This is what we Hungarians, living in peace, desire.

LAZAR ENDS CONVALESCENCE, BEGINS VACATION

LD212037 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 21 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, returned from convalescence and started his regular annual holidays.

REPUBLICAN PARTY POLICY PROSPECTS VIEWED

LD221254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Jan Gadomski commentary]

[Text] The election program that the American Republican Party would like to implement in the next 4 years of Ronald Reagan's presidency presages a further unrestricted arms race, increased international tension, and more intense confrontation, with all the consequences for Poles and Poland.

Let us recall what accompanies the publication of the program. There is a statement by Ronald Reagan that questions the postwar order in Europe, the decisions of the Yalta conference, and the Potsdam agreements -- agreements on which the inviolability of Polish borders has been based. There are the voices of FRG politicians, recently more numerous, talking about the alleged open German problem and about the alleged right of Germans to unification, questioning the final shape of postwar Europe and its borders, including Poland's by stressing the alleged legal existence of the German Reich within the 1937 borders. There is the rapidly progressing militarization of the FRG; the deployment of new nuclear missiles, also aimed at our country, is accompanied by the reinforcement of the Budeswehr conventional forces, shock troops of NATO. There is Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who announced his participation in a great rally of revisionist Landmanschaften on 2 September. It is accidential that it coincides with the anniversary of a war started against Poland by the Third Reich?

What about this being accompanied by assurances of love of peace? Those made by Reagan and Kohl are worth as much as those made by their predecessors, who also dreamed about ruling the world in general, and particularly about the new order in Europe. They cannot hide the true meaning of the American Republicans election program that maps out objectives for Ronald Reagan's next term of office.

HONECKER INTERVIEW, GDR-FRG TIES ANALYZED

AU221058 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Aug 84 p 7

[Daniel Lulinski commentary: "Revanchist Claims and Hard Reality"]

[Text] We noted mixed reactions in Bonn to Erich Honecker's interview (on 18 August), in which the GDR leader stressed his interest in political dialogue with the FRG and said that there is a possibility for the two countries to cooperate in various fields. Above all, this statement is being cited on the Rhine and is being viewed in light of the first official visit of the GDR State Council chairman to the FRG, planned for the end of September 1984.

However, Bonn cites the statements of the GDR leader considerably less frequently, saying that progress in mutual relations will be possible on condition that the principle of sovereignty is observed, that the affairs of another country are not meddled in, and after the unsettled issues between the two countries are dealt with. One of these important but unresolved issues is the fact that the FRG should not restrict its recognition of the GDR's state nationality and should raise the status of the currently existing permanent representations in Berlin and Bonn to that of embassies. This would correspond, let us add, to the GDR and FRG being independent of one another in their internal and foreign policies, belonging to different military groups, and having different social systems.

Many times in the past, the GDR, with the full support of its Warsaw Pact allies, has demanded that its relations with the FRG be settled in accordance with the principles of international law. This also concerns Bonn's treatment of its border with the GDR. In October 1980, Erich Honecker made these just demands in Gera. The 9th and 10th SED Congresses also defined precisely such an attitude on the normalization of relations with the FRG. However, the FRG Government continues to refuse to respect the principles of international law in its relations with the GDR. Bonn treats the citizens of the GDR as citizens...of the FRG, and its territories as its "inland" -- an "internal area" of the FRG.

The GDR legal journal NEUE JUSTIZ has recently severely criticized this policy. It stated that the FRG has been practicing legal aggression against the GDR. The starting point for this is the FRG's state doctrine, which proclaims the existence of a "German Republic" within the 1937 borders with regard to "legal" considerations. This doctrine questions the final nature of the Polish border on the Odra and the Nysa Luzycka and supposedly justifies the maintenance of particular "internal-German" relations with the socialist German state.

It is obvious that the FRG's "all-German" doctrines are a manifestation of its aspirations for a revision of the existing political-territorial status quo in Europe, decided at the Yalta and Potsdam conferences. This policy of Bonn's is at odds with the FRG's legal-international duties, which were also adopted in the well-known treaties that it negotiated with the socialist states. It is not difficult to perceive in Bonn's current intensification of its "internal-German" policies attempts to treat its relations with the socialist countries selectively, something that fits within the framework of ideas promoted by Washington to break down socialism east of the Elbe. U.S. Vice President Bush spoke of this quite freely last September in Vienna.

We can see a deliberate concurrence between the increase of revanchism and revisionism in Bonn's policies and the deployment of new U.S. offensive nuclear missiles in the FRG, with the imperialist aims to gain supremacy over the socialist states. Nor is it an accident that the recidivist revanchism on the Rhine concurs with the serious aggravation of the situation in Europe and the world. In the "shadow of the U.S. missiles," as Moscow PRAVDA rightly observed, the FRG Government would like to turn back the wheel of history and erode socialism in the GDR.

Chancellor Kohl continued to bluntly state during a (17 August) FRG television interview that he does not intend to discuss fundamental issues such as recognizing the GDR's nationality. Kohl also opooses opinions in the FRG that "the German issue is not open now," especially after the signing of the 1972 treaty. However, Kohl is ready to discuss the issues of...environmental protection or the pollution of border forests by "acid rain." He does not perceive, it seems, that the threat to humanity, and not just the environment, comes from NATO an a the Bonn-supported policy of the deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons in the FRG.

In his interview, Erich Honecker stressed that "whoever thinks that by exploiting the tense world situation he can make even one step forward in implementating his adventurist, revanchist dreams about the GDR, is very much mistaken."

"Socialism in the GDR is inexorable. The blending together of socialism with capitalism is equally impossible, like mixing water with fire. Such is the position of the GDR and the SED," E. Honecker concluded.

These are statements that the FRG Government should profoundly ponder. It is only on the grounds of the existing border and political reality and in the full observance of GDR sovereignty that further normalization of relations between the two German states is possible. They can contribute to improving the atmosphere in Europe, but for this the goodwill of the GDR Government, which still continues to be subject to revanchist myths, is needed.

UPPER SILESIAN SPOKESMAN ON GERMAN QUESTION

LD222227 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Jerzy Tepli report from Bonn]

[Text] Herbert Czaja, a CDO deputy and chairman of the so-called League of Expelled Germans, has made another speech -- this time, however, in his capacity as spokesman for the Upper Silesian ethnic group. In a statement released to the press, he touches on what Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, said during church festivities in Czestochowa, and recalls that the Polish territories to the east of the Odra and Nysa Rivers -- or, as Czaja would have it, the eastern districts -- have not been removed from the East German Diocese.

Having delivered his reminiscences, the spokesman for the group stated that in those territories in general, and in Upper Silesia in particular, Germans have the right to say their prayers and celebrate mass in German. Herbert Czaja hastens to assure us that most of them are certainly not of a chauvinistic disposition.

Further on, this spokesman for the Upper Silesians states that slowly, step by step, and treading gingerly, this special German pastoral care ought to penetrate Polish Silesia -- that is to say Upper Silesia, in his words. As transpires from his words, Herbert Czaja is convinced that in resolving this problem, it would be advantageous to invite to Poland -- meaning ask for expert help -- the following German specialists: Tischl, bishop of the so-called Expellees, apostolic visitor for the German faithful, and priests of the Breslav [Wroclaw] Diocese; Prelates Koenig, for Ermland [the Warmia region in Poland] and Klemp, for Danzig [Gdarnsk in Poland], and Monsignor Heda, spokesman for the German faithful and priests of the Katowice Diocese.

The statement completely passes over the fact that its essential content revolves around Polish Wroclaw, Warmia, and Gdansk, or Katowice. In conclusion, Herbert Czaja is convinced that this type of action would be a historic step in the process of practical understanding between Poles and Germans, made so difficult in the past by so hard and aggressive an enemy of Germans in Upper Silesia as Wojciech Korfanty.

PRIESTS CHARGED WITH HOLDING MASSES IN GERMAN

AU230706 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0635 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw -- Yesterday the Polish evening paper EXPRESS WIECZORNY charged Polish priests of having held services for West German tourists in their mother tongue. These services were allegedly held in the former German "eastern regions," on the other side of the Oder-Neisse line. Anti-Polish propaganda papers allegedly found in a Wroclaw church are said to contain a map with the borders of the former German Reich. In addition, the priest Jankowski, a friend of Walesa, is said to have held such a service.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO MARK ROMANIAN JUBILEE

LD222133 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, have sent a telegram of sincere greetings and best wishes to the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, the Council of State, the government and people of Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu to mark the 40th anniversary of Romania's socialist development.

FRG'S STRAUSS MAKES UNEXPECTED VISIT TO ALBANIA

AU221503 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Aug 84 p 6

[Report 'compiled by MP on the basis of PAP': "Strauss's Mystery Trip to Albania"]

[Text] Franz Josef Strauss, leader of the Baverian CSU party, surprised public opinion in the FRG by paying an unexpected visit to Albania. Despite the declaration made by the Munich State Chancellory that the visit is of a completely tourist and private nature, there is prevailing belief among circles of Bonn political observers that Strauss had made an attempt to convince Albanian leaders about the expediency of ending Tirana's hitherto isolation.

SOLIDARITY CALLS FOR CELEBRATION OF ANNIVERSARY

NC221659 Paris AFP in English 1657 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 22 (AFP) -- The underground leadership (TKK) of Solidarity movement have called on Poles to celebrate "in large numbers" the August 31 fourth anniversary of the Gdansk agreements that legalised the independent trade union, now banned. In an announcement in the latest issue of the clandestine Solidarity bulletin, dated yesterday and received by Western correspondents here today, the TKK said: "On August 31, the anniversary of Solidarity, we shall demonstrate our determination to fight for a just and independent Poland and for the strengthening of the trade union movement."

The TKK called on all Solidarity members and symphathisers to take part en masse in the August 31 commemoration ceremonies, but did not say what form those ceremonies would take.

The TKK said that at a time when most former Solidarity leaders were being released from prison under the recent amnesty, Solidarity's "essential" goal must be "the fight for the right to open activity guaranteed by the conventions of the internaional labor organisation and the August 1980 agreements." Despite the government's December 1981 decision to declare a state of siege, the TKK said, "Solidarity still exists in the factories and its ideas enjoy society's support."

"Three years of struggle," the statement added, "have strengthened the union, which is today immunised to police persecution."

The statement was signed by the five customary members of the TKK -- Zbigniew Bujak, Bogdan Borusewicz, Tadeusz Jedynak, Marek Muszinski, Eugeniusz Szumieko -- but there were also three new names, representing Krakow, Budgoszcz, and Torun.

PRO-SOLIDARITY CHURCH SERVICE, WALESA STATEMENT

AU222040 [Editorial Report] Vienna Television Service in German at 1730 GMT on 22 August carries a 2-minute film report by a team of the West German ARD television network on a church service held in the St Stanislaus Church in Warsaw on 21 August to honor recently amnestied political prisoners. The announcer says that the service, which was attended, among others, by Seweryn Jaworksi, a leader of the banned Solidarity; Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik; leaders of the self-dissolved Social Self-Defense Committee; Father Popieluszko, "the most radical priest in Warsaw"; and Bishop (?Miziolek), "had the atmosphere of a victory celebration." While the camera shows Michnik, Kuron, and other people in the packed church showing victory signs and embracing each other and crowds of people in front of the church cheering the released prisoners and shouting Solidarity slogans, the announcer quotes Bishop (Miziolek's) calls for moderation, because "hatred only generates hatred; someone must begin to love because trust must be established again." The report on the service is followed by a statement of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa. The undated statement was shot at an unidentified lake (Walesa is dressed in a fishing outfit); in the recorded statement in Polish, which is translated into German, Walesa says: "I will never give up, regardless of the consequences; regardless of whether they at one time punish me for it and at another time give me an award. I will carry on. I think that all the others think similarly. Everyone must naturally understand the situation and must not let himself be volutarily brought to jail. A great deal remains to be done in this country, especially regarding the issue which we uphold [not further specified]. In all the meetings that I have had so far, we agreed to continue to work in the direction in which we have been working until now."

29,000 PEOPLE BENEFIT FROM AMNESTY TO DATE

LD221802 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] On the basis of decisions reached by the courts, today almost 2,100 persons have benefited from the amnesty. One hundred and forty six people have been released from penitentiaries and from custody. In all, 29,460 persons who had been either sentenced or arrested have so far been released. Of this number 585 were charged with committing crimes from political motives or were already sentenced for such activities.

Two Warned for Activities

LD230751 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Among more than 29,000 people who have left prison following the amnesty regulations, there are 585 persons accused of committing politically motivated offenses or sentenced for them.

So far it has not been disclosed that anybody in that group of amnestied persons has committed an offense again. On the other hand, it has been established that some of them have attempted activities after their releases that could result in breaching social peace and legal order. This is true of Waldyslaw Frasyniuk from Wroclaw and Jan Rulewski from Bydgoszcz, with whom warning interviews have been held [pol rosmowy ostrzegawcze]. They have been warned that a continuation of that kind of activities might result in initiating penal proceedings against them and, as a consequence, in withdrawing the benefits of the amnesty.

TV INTERVIEWS AMNESTIED SOLIDARITY ACTIVIST

LD221832 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] So far, 116 underground activists have taken advantage of the amnesty and emerged from hiding. Here is an interview with one:

[Begin recording] [first speaker] You have decided to appear before the cameras. Can you say something about yourself?

[Second speaker] I am 54, with a higher education, and have three children and a wife.

[First speaker] Where do you work?

[Second speaker] At the Tomaszow shipyard, where I have a management position.

[First speaker] [Words indistinct] What did you do?

[Second speaker] I was a cocreator and coeditor of a bulletin of the Tomaszow section of Solidarity called [name indistinct]. I wrote articles for it and distributed it in my milieu and elsewhere.

[First speaker] Why did you decide to take advantage of the amnesty?

[Second speaker] Because I would like to live and work in peace.

[First speaker] A new chapter now opens before you. How do you imagine this new stage in your life?

[Second speaker] I shall be calmer, less tired.

[First speaker] What did your wife think of your activity in the underground structures?

[Second speaker] She was against it. She always went on: You will come to a nasty end.

[First speaker] But now things will be different.

[Second speaker] It will be different. The children will see their father more often, and my wife will see her husband. I shall try to work as hard as I can to get Poland out of the crisis. I would like those who are still in Solidarity and who are hesitating to redirect all the energy which they apply to the underground to work for the good of Poland. [end recording]

EXPLOSION AT GDANSK CHEMICAL WORKS KILLS 2

LD211705 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1530 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Summary] At 1000 today, a tragic accident occurred at the Pollena Chemical Works in Gdansk. An explosion took place, resuling in the death of two people. A commission has been sent to investigate the circumstances of the accident.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL DAY FESTIVITIES

Ceausescu Keynote Address

AU221740 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1343 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 22 August Bucharest Joint Solemn Session of the RCP Central Committee, Grand National Assembly, and National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front on National Day -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades:

On 23 August this year we are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, which marked a new era of profound revolutionary changes in Romania and opened up the road for building the socialist society in our country. On this great national holiday, I would like to extend warmest congratulations and wishes to all participants in this solemn session, to the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, all working people, regardless of nationality, and to all our people, who are consciously building the new socialist system in Romania, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and myself personally. [cheers, chants]

We also cordially greet the heads of state, party-governmental delegations, and the representatives of heads of state and government of socialist and other friendly countries, who have come to take part together with us in our great holiday. [applause]

I would also like to warmly welcome the party delegations and the representatives of parties and mass and public organizations from abroad who are present at this meeting. [applause]

We also cordially greet the ambassadors accredited in our country, other members of the diplomatic corps, and permanent representatives of states with which Romania has diplomatic ties. [applause]

From the rostrum of this session, I would like to warmly thank all our guests and heads of state, government, and parties who sent delegations to our holiday this year. We consider this as an expression of the good, friendly relations between our countries and parties and as proof of the joint desire to further strengthen and develop cooperation, both at the bilateral level, for the progress and prosperity of our peoples, and at the international level, in the struggle for peace, understanding, and detente in the world. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades:

The start of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation was given by the armed insurrection organized under the leadership of the RCP, together with other political forces and the Army. The arrest of the Antonescu government of military-fascist dictatorship put an end to the antinational policy promoted by the most reactionary Romanian bourgeois-landlord circles and led to Romania's withdrawal from the war launched by Hitlerite Romania and to our country's joining the antifascist war alongside the Soviet Union and the other countries of the anti-Hitlerite coalition.

The August 1944 revolution was the result of the struggle waged by the RCP to unite the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all national forces to defend the interest of all the people and the integrity and independence of our state. [cheers, chants]

In the years before World War II and during the war itself, the RCP was the only political party in Romania that resolutely opposed fascism and war and organized and led great class and antifascist battles. From the very first moment of the anti-USSR war and of sending the Romanian Army into this war alongside Hitlerite Germany, a decision taken by Antonescu's fascist clique, the RCP called upon all the Romanian people to rise up against that antinational war, organized partisans detachments and actions to sabotage the war machine, and proceeded to organize the patriotic guards, our military combat units. At the same time, the party carried out extensive activity to unite the workers, the anti-imperialist, patriotic, and national forces.

The Antifascist Patriotic Front was organized in the first year of the war and the Unite Workers Front was organized on 1 May 1944. The National Deomcratic Bloc was set up in June 1944; this bloc consisted of all the main political forces in the country. At the same time, our party paid particular attention to strengthening ties with the Army, including the Army High Command.

The plan for the military insurrection was drafted under the leadership of the party and steps were taken to prepare and organize the revolution. In this respect, an important role fell upon imprisoned cadres led by Gheorghiu-Dej, who -- in close cooperation with the basic aktiv outside -- organized the entire activity.

In the summer of 1944 domestic circumstances improved and favored the carrying out of the revolution. The masses' discontent increased in the country and the combat and sabotage actions against the war machine gained further ground. The Army became increasingly more dissatisfied with participation in the unjust and antinational war alongside Nazi Germany. An expression of this discontent and of the antifascist and anti-Hitlerite mood, experienced by virtually all the people, was the creation of the "Tudor Vladimirescu" Division and later the "Horia, Closca, and Crisan" Division in the USSR.

At an international level, important changes were also occurring in favor of the antifascist and anti-imperialist forces, particularly as a result of the great victories won by the Soviet Army and the struggle of other countries in the antifascist coalition and the partisan movement in various European countries. In these favorable domestic and international circumstances, the party, together with other political forces and the Army, decided to act and organized the armed insurrection of 23 August 1944. [cheers, chants]

The revolution began with the arrest of the fascist military dictatorship and government and the establishment of a national unity government, which included the RCP.

The same night, the Hitlerite occupiers, who tried to overthrow the newly formed government and reestablish the fascist military dictatorship, were engaged in combat. In a few days, the entire Army, alongside the patriotic guards, mopped up the German military units and liberated the capital city and the largest part of the country.

In September, the Romanian Army together with the Soviet Army began the struggle for Transylvania's liberation from the Horthyist-Hitlerite occupation. By the end of October 1944, the entire territory of the fatherland was liberated. [applause]

Continuing the struggle alongside the Soviet Army, the Romanian Army participated with all its might in the great battles waged against fascism, for the liberation of Hungary and Czechoslovakia, until the final victory of 9 May 1945. For 8 months, some 500,000 Romanian troops fought heroically and paid a heavy toll in casualties to achieve victory over fascist Germany. Attesting to these facts of heroism are the over 170,000 Romanian casualties -- dead, wounded, or missing -- in the fierce battles against the Hitlerite war machine as well as the huge mobilization of all the people, who did their utmost to support the front and contribute to the final victory over fascism. [applause]

The joint struggle of the Romanian and Soviet soldiers resumed and developed onto a new basis the Romanian-Soviet comradeship-in-arms. [applause]

Romania's joining the antifascist war alongside the USSR and the other countries of the anti-Hitlerite coalition has a far-reaching international resonance and was hailed as a very important event for the victorious struggle to crush fascism. The press af the time stated that Romania's actions led to the collapse of the entire Hitlerite front in the Balkans and to shortening the war by 6 months, while also stressing that Romania joined the anti-Hitlerite coalition at a time when the fate of the war still hung in the balance and victory over fascist Germany was not yet a sure thing.

We can state with legitimate pride that -- by their heroic struggle and resolute engagement, with the entire Army, in the great battles to defeat Hitlerite Germany and fascism -- the Romanian people have actually proven that they never had anything to do with the fascist military dictatorship and with participation in the war against the Soviet Union. Romania's joining with all its might in the war against Nazi Germany, the difficult battles waged by the Romanian soldiers, and the great sacrifices made by all the people to achieve the final victory over fascism have clearly proven the Romanian people's determination to fight to crush fascism and eliminate the imperialist policy of domination and oppression, for democracy, and for the cause of the independence and freedom of peoples and understanding and cooperation in the world. [applause]

Now, on this great national holiday, we pay ardent homage to all communist, socialist, antifascist, and democratic fighters and all patriots who contributed to carrying out the revolution for social and national liberation. [applause]

We pay homage to the Romanian Army and patriotic guards as well as all military personnel and patriots who gave their lives for the freedom and independence of our fatherland. [cheers, chants]

We pay homage to and we honor the Soviet Army and troops who fought heavy battles against fascism and gave their lives to defeat fascism. [applause]

We also honor the troops of the allied armies and of the countries of the anti-Hitlerite coalition as well as all partisans and patriots in all countries who fought against fascism. [applause]

May the millions of casualties in the great anti-Hitlerite battles for freedom and independence always give a powerful impetus to the struggle for peace and cooperation among all European peoples and all nations in the world. [applause]

The highest homage we can pay to the millions who gave their lives in the struggle against fascism is to do everything possible to forever prevent the horrors of fascism and war. [applause]

Let us do everything to ensure the peoples' supreme right to life, freedom, independence, and peace. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed Comrades:

In the 40 years since the August 1944 revolution, Romania has gone through several historical development stages. The transition from the bourgeois-landlord society to the comprehensively developed socialist society presupposes a long historical period; however, under the leadership of the RCP, the Romanian people have mastered this transition in only 40 years.

One can truly assert that -- in their 2-millenia-old history, in which our people have gone through hard times and important stages -- this 40-year period is the greatest and most flourishing in the entire historical and social development of the Romanian people. [applause]

We honor and highly praise the difficult struggles waged for centuries by our forefathers against foreign oppression to mold the Romanian nation and the united Romanian nation-state. However, we must also proudly assert that the achievements of the era inaugurated by the August 1944 revolution for social and national liberation are a brilliant crowning of these century-old struggles waged by our people for a free, independent, and happy life; they also clearly prove the creative power of the entire nation. [cheers, chants]

In the past, Romania was a poorly developed country, with backward industry and agriculture. Today, on the 40th anniversary of its revolution, Romania is an industria agrarian country with a modern and powerful industry and a modern socialist agriculture in full swing of development.

In 1984, the country's industrial output is more than 100 times higher than in 1945. The production of the machine-building industry has increased over 400 times in this period; the production of the chemical industry by more than 1,000 times; and the production of the metallurgical industry by almost 100 times. The other economic sectors have also powerfully developed at a fast pace. Agriculture -- in which the socialist state and cooperative system accounts for more than 95 percent -- is producing 7 times more than in 1945.

Likewise, science, education, and culture -- basic elements in our socioeconomic progress toward the successful construction of socialism and Communism in Romania -- have also recorded a powerful development. [applause]

During this period the social product increased 28 times and the national income 32 times; overall national wealth increased considerably. Fixed assets are 60 times greater this year. On the basis of the forceful development of production forces, of the increased material wealth, and of our fatherland's economic potential, the necessary funds could be allocated for our country's socioeconomic development and for improving the material and cultural living standard of our people. Thus an extensive investment program could be implemented in industry and agriculture and in the other sectors of the national economy. This program increased every year so that in 1984 it is 108 times larger than in 1945.

At the same time, extensive sociocultural projects have been implemented; the image of the cities and villages of our fatherland has changed. Whoever visits Romania is able to note the huge amount of industrial, agricultural, sociocultural, and housing constru tion. This has played an important role in improving the material and cultural living standard of our people -- the supreme goal of our party's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society which we are building in Romania. [applause]

One of the great achievements of our party and state socioeconomic policy is the rational distribution and deployment of the forces of production throughout our country, and this has ensured equal work and living conditions for all the citizens in our fatherland and the elevation of all counties, especially of lagging ones in the past, to a new and flourishing life.

In a relatively short time, Romania changed completely, turning into a modern socialist country. Like the story of Prince Charming, who grew within one month as much as others did in a year, today our country's industrial production is growing in 3 and a half days as much as it grew in 1945. [applause] From the point of view of national income, today Romania achieves in 12 days an increase equal to the entire national income of 1945. These are the facts and realities proving the force of a people who are masters of their destiny, the force of our Communist Party, and what socialism represents for a free people. [cheers, chants]

All these great achievements are the result of the heroic work of the workers class, the peasantry, the intellectuals, and all working people, irrespective of nationality, and the result of the work of all our people who, acting in close unity with the leadership of our Communist party and masters of their destiny, are freely molding their future — their socialist and communist future.

On the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, I want to extend to our heroic workers class, the peasantry, the intellectuals, and all working people, regardless of nationality, and to all our people sincere congratulations for the historic achievements recorded in these 4 decades and wish them new and increasingly greater success in all fields of activity. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, the great achievements recorded by our people clearly demonstrate the factual correctness of our party's policy, based on the unshakable principles of scientific socialism and on the revolutionary materialist, dialectical, and historic concept. They are the result of the creative application of objective and generally valid truths to the concrete conditions in our country. These achievements have been possible only under the conditions of socialist construction which ensures the accomplishment of the msot noble ideals of social and national justice and of the most humane society in the world.

To achieve our socioeconomic development and to build socialism we have had to make huge efforts and we have had to make great sacrifices, both material and human. As I have mentioned before, nothing has fallen from the sky; nothing has been given us free; everything is the result of the work performed by our people and the result of their heroic efforts. [cheers, chants] In the past 20 years alone, we have allocated over a third of the national income for the country's socioeconomic development.

Now, in taking stock of the 40 years of the fatherland's free and socialist development, we can state with good reason that these efforts have been necessary and that we have acted correctly, in keeping with the interests of our socialist nation. Without this effort we would not have been able to achieve such great results in socialist construction. Our country would have continued to stay a poorly developed country, and this would have had great negative effects on the destiny of our people and on their general living standard.

At this great holiday I want to again mention that in this fervent activity of changing Romanian society, mistakes have been made; there have also been a number of shortcomings in various areas. However, comparing our country's present situation with that of 40 years ago, we can look with pride at everything we have achieved. Our generation of socialist revolution and construction has honorably fulfilled its duty toward the fatherland, toward the people, and toward the cause of socialism and Communism. [cheers, chants]

If people today could go back 40 years and if we had to again choose our development road, we would undoubtedly choose the socialist road, we would very firmly proceed along the same road we have been following over the past 40 years. Maybe certain things could be done better if we had our present experience; undoubtedly we would do them better, we would make fewer mistakes and there would be fewer shortcomings. We have, however, acted with great determination in the spirit of the domestic and foreign policy in this period which has ensured and is ensuring the elevation of our fatherland onto a higher level of civilization and socioeconomic development, which guarantees our people a dignified and free life, and constantly strengthens our fatherland, its independence and sovereignty. [applause]

Esteemed Comrades: all our people are welcoming the 40th anniversary of the revolution with noteworthy results in implementing the decisions of the 12th party congress and of the national conference. Under the difficult international conditions due to the world crisis, our country has continued to record considerable progress in its socioeconomic development. In the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan -- 1981-85 -- industrial production increased some 2.8 percent yearly. In 1983 this increase was 4.8 percent and in the first half of the current year industrial production has increased some 5 percent. We have also achieved important progress in agriculture, despite the long drought in 1983. This year we have achieved the largest wheat and barley harvest in Romania's history and we have all necessary conditions to achieve a good (?fruit) harvest. [applause]

Important successes have also been recorded in other sectors of activity, especially in implementing the program on developing the energy and raw material basis, improving the quality and the technical level of products, and increasing the productivity and economic efficiency of overall economic activity. Important progress has been achieved in foreign trade activity. Increasing its economic potential and constantly perfecting its production, our country is participating more and more actively in the international division of labor, and in developing international cooperation and the international exchange of values.

At this point Romania has economic relations with 150 countries. The foreign trade volume is 47 times larger now than in 1950. In this period, Romanian exports increased 59 times and imports 34 times. Romania has actively participated and is participating in developing and perfecting CEMA's activity and is determined, in the spirit of the recent understandings concluded at the summit meeting on economic problems in Moscow this past June, to continue to make its complete contribution to raising cooperation and collaboration within the organization to a higher level, so that this will lead to increasing the economic potential of each member-country, will open up new prospects for accelerating their economic and social progress and for improving their well-being and their general level of civilization, and will lead to the increased strength and prestige of socialism in the world. [applause]

We believe that improving cooperation within CEMA plays a special role in asserting socialist relations as a paragon of new relations between countries based on the principles of fully equal rights and equitable international and mutually advantageous cooperation.

In this 5-year plan as well, scientific research has made an important contribution to implementing the 12th party congress decisions and those of the national conference. Education continued to develop, the general level of training and education of the working people has improved and their capability to achieve increasingly better results in mastering and handling modern technology in the national economy has increased.

Our socialist art and culture have greatly flourished; every passing year they have been enriched with new and valuable literary and musical works, with paintings, theatrical works, and movies inspired by our people's work and life and by the great work of socialist construction that is being carried on in our fatherland.

The political-educational activity of shaping a new and advanced man of our society -- an aware builder of socialism and Communism on our fatherland's soil -- has intensified and has been endowed with a broad mass character. [applause]

Millions upon millions of working people of all ages from cities and villages are actively participating in the largest and most extensive cultural and educational program ever known to our country -- the national festival of the people's work and creativity: Song to Romania.

Under the difficult economic conditions in the world, our party and state have continued to pay particular attention to further improving the people's living standard. On 1 August this year the measures on wage and pension increases of all working people and all pensioners were concluded.

Compared with 1980, real pay has increased some 5.4 percent and pensions some 5 percent. The application of these measures once again demonstrates the economic strength of our fatherland and the superiority of socialism as the only system that can ensure for a people's rapid socioeconomic development and their well-being and happiness. [applause]

Esteemed Comrades: This year, in November, the 13th party congress will take place; it will draft the socioeconomic development plan for the 1986-90 5-year plan and it will draft the main directions of Romania's development up to the year 2000.

The basic goal of the 1986-90 5-year plan is to forcefully continue to develop the material-technical basis, to implement the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and creating the necessary conditions for proceeding to the next stage of creating the higher basis of the socialist society and the construction of Communism in Romania.

The new 5-year plan focuses on such basic guidelines as perfecting and modernizing the forces of production in our country, intensively developing industry, perfecting specialization and commissioning new products, constantly increasing the technical and quality level of products, increasing labor productivity to a greater extent, strict saving and better use of raw materials, fuels, and energy, cutting back the forces of production and material expenditures, and substantially increasing economic efficiency in all branches and sectors.

In agriculture, special attention has to be paid to improving soil and increasing its fertility in the process of implementing the extensive irrigation, fertilization, and mechanization program, thus creating conditions for our socialist agriculture, based on state and cooperative ownership, to completely meet the requirements of the national economy for agricultural raw materials and the consumption needs of the people, and to ensure a certain surplus for foreign trade exchanges.

Compared with the 1985 level, industrial production will increase more than 35 percent in 1986-90 while agricultural production will increase some 30 percent. At the same time, scientific research has to be intensified to a great extent and the introduction of technical progress has to be accelerated and its contribution to modernizing the economy and to improving the efficiency of the overall socioeconomic activity must be increased.

We shall act to ensure a proper relationship between industry and agriculture and the balanced development of all branches of the national economy. We shall continue the policy on the regional distribution of the forces of production, on the socioeconomic development of all counties, by ensuring that no county's volume of per capita economic activity will be less than 80,000 lei. As a result of developing material production and increasing economic efficiency in all areas, national income will increase almost 50 percent, thus creating conditions for an intensive socioeconomic development of our fatherland, for a higher general living standard and degree of civilization, and for a higher well-being of our people.

As for the future guidelines or Romania's socioeconomic development up to the year 2000, we aim at enhancing even more the qualitative aspect of socioeconomic activity at increasing labor productivity to a greater extent, especially in intensifying electrification, automation, the introduction of robots in all sectors of activity, and the introduction into production of the most advanced achievements of modern science and technology.

In the next 5 years the volume of industrial production will increase 2.4 times, thus reaching a level of some 2,800-3,000 billion [presumably lei] while agricultural production will increase 1.9-2 times. Conditions will be created to achieve a grain production totaling some 35 million metric tons and to forcefully increase the vegetable production.

As for animal breeding, from the very beginning of the next decade we will ensure an optimal number of animals to ensure meat, milk, and other animal products in quantities that will appropriately meet the peoples consumption needs in conformity with the criteria of a rational and scientific nutrition designed to contribute to the healthy and dynamic development of our people.

As a result of developing the industrial and agricultural production and of better administering the country's material and human resources, national income will increase in the next 15 years 2.3-2.6 times and by the year 2000 it will reach 1,900 - 2,150 billion lei; national revenue per capital will increase 2-2.2 times by then.

We will completely resolve the housing problem by ensuring a living area of 14 square meters for each inhabitant; this, together with the extra facilities, will ensure a total area of about 18 square meters for each person. We will conclude the territorial development and planning of all localities. As a result of the mechanization of agriculture, and of the socioeconomic flourishing of all localities, the living and working conditions in villages and towns will become more similar.

Following the development and modernization of the forces of production, the mechanization and automation of the working process, and the increase in labor productivity and in socioeconomic activity as a whole, new changes will occur along the line of eliminating essential differences between physical and intellectual work as well as between classes and drawing increasingly closer together the workers, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all social categories. This will lead to strengthening the unity and cohesion of all the people and organizing our socialist society on new bases.

The relations of production and social relations will continue to improve. The activity of the entire system of the bodies of our revolutionary workers democracy will be raised onto higher levels. We will further ensure the united participation of all categories of working people -- in their capacity as producers, owners, and direct consumers of everything attained in our country -- in running the socioeconomic life of the society and consciously molding the new socialist and communist destiny of Romania. [applause]

All this will lead to further strengthening our socialist state, the socioeconomic power of our society, and the independence and sovereignty of Socialist Romania. At the same time, all these achievements will increase Romania's opportunities for cooperation with other countries and peoples as well as our country's participation in the international division of labor, in the world exchange of material and intellectual assets, and in the efforts to build a world of peace, understanding, and cooperation, without weapons and wars.

One can assert that by the year 2000 Romania will become a comprehensively developed socialist country, both from viewpoint of industry, agriculture, education, science, and culture, and from the viewpoint of the people's living and civilization standards. On this basis, we will create the necessary material conditions to ensure the increasing implementation of Communist principles of distribution, work, and life in all our social fields. By implementing all these targets and guidelines which we will discuss and adopt at the 13th party congress, our people will take a great and important step forward along the road of increasingly developing the great achievements attained in the past 40 years of free life and along the bright path and golden dream of mankind, namely communism. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed Comrades: The powerful development of the forces of production has brought about profound changes in the social and class structure of Romania. The workers class has developed powerfully; it is a class that is honorably fulfilling its role as the leading political force in our socialist society. The peasantry has also developed powerfully and become a new class, the class of the cooperative peasantry, which together with and allied to the workers class, are the basis of our new socialist society. The intelligentsia has also developed powerfully in these years; it plays a very important role in the entire socioeconomic development of the country, in the comprehensive progress of our socialist society, and in the struggle and work for building the new system. The unity of all the people around its leading political force, the RCP, has been strengthened and consolidated. [Cheers, chants]

In this entire period, our party has acted to improve the planning, organization, and management of the entire socioeconomic activity, by paying particular attention to developing revolutionary workers democracy. We have created a powerful democratic framework for the direct participation of the workers class, all social categories, and all the people in running all sectors of socioeconomic life and in drafting the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state.

An important role in this respect falls upon the working people's councils, the institutionalization of the working people's general meetings as management bodies of the activity of each socioeconomic unit, the creation of working people's councils in the counties as well as the setting up of the National Working People's Council, the National Agriculture Council, and other national bodies. Congresses of the working people in industry and agriculture take place every 5 years with the participation of some 11,000 people from the respective fields of activity; likewise, there are congresses of the education and culture sectors, of the people's councils, and so forth.

We believe that -- with the creation of these new democratic bodies and through the activity of mass and public organizations and the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front -- we have ensured broad democratic conditions for all the people's participation in running the society and the entire socioeconomic activity and in molding their own future.

We can assert that our new revolutionary workers democracy is far superior to any form of bourgeois democracy. We will do everything to further develop the democratic framework of our society, since we are firmly convinced that democracy and socialism, as well as the people's participation in running the society, are the guarantee of true freedom for peoples and individuals and of the victory of socialism and Communism. [cheers, chants]

We have also worked to improve the relations of production and to firmly apply the new economic mechanism, by basing the activity of each economic unit upon the principles of workers self-management and self-administration. We have created conditions for participation in the socioeconomic development fund and in profits, thus further strengthening the working people's capacity as owners, producers, and consumers, since they are the real masters of Socialist Romania.

One of the great achievements of our socialist revolution is also the correct resolution of the nationality problem; the elimination for good of inequality and oppression; ensuring full equality of rights for all working people, regardless of nationality; and continuously strengthening the unity of all the people with the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [applause]

In view of current international conditions, we have paid and continue to pay particular attention to strengthening the defense capability of our fatherland and equipping the Army with everything that it requires. Although we have to make great efforts along these lines, we believe that as long as the danger of war still persists, we should continue to always pay attention to raising the fatherland's defense capacity and strengthening the Army and its training, combat, and political level, so that it may always be able to fulfill the mission of defending the revolutionary achievements, independence, and sovereignty of our fatherland. [applause]

At the same time, we strengthen cooperation with the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries. In case of need, we are ready to fulfill our obligations within this organization. At the same time Romania consistently speaks out and works for concurrently abolishing NATO and the Warsaw Pact and for dismantling all military blocs in general. Regardless of whether NATO or the Warsaw Pact remain or not, Romania will always cooperate with the armies of neighboring socialist countries.

We also develop cooperation with armies of other socialist countries, and with armies of other friendly countries.

In the entire activity of building the new system, the party's leading political role has continuously increased; our party is honorably fulfilling its historical mission of leading our nation toward the highest peaks of socialism and communism. [applause]

In the future, as well, we will work to continuously strengthen our state and the revolutionary workers democracy, to improve the planning and management of the socioeconomic activity of the entire society, and to further increase the party's leading role in all fields of activity, since this is the guarantee of attaining our people's aspirations. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, in the almost 40 years since the end of World War II, great international changes have occurred in the world. New socialist states have emerged in Europe, Asia, and on the American Continent. The national liberation movement and the struggle of peoples against colonialism and imperialism have practically led to the elimination of the world colonial system and to the creation of scores of new independent states, which are playing an ever more active role in international life.

One of the greatest victories won by the peoples is the fact that they have managed to avoid the outbreak of a new world war in this period and to ensure peace on our planet. It is true that a number of wars and conflicts have taken place and are still in progress in various countries. There were many critical moments, which were overcome, however, through the joint struggle of peoples and progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere. Mankind is currently experiencing the very serious tension that jeopardizes the peace of mankind. There is an intensification of the policy of the maintenance and redivision of spheres of influence and the policy of force and threat of force. The imperialist forces still do not want to accept the new world situation and are trying to halt the course of great changes toward strengthening the independence of peoples and creating a world in which each nation can develop in freedom, without any outside interference.

The facts and historical realities thus far attest to the fact that all such attempts by imperialist forces are doomed to failure and that the peoples who have won their independence will know how to consolidate it from all viewpoints and ensure their true freedom and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

The existence of military blocs and the arms race, primarily nuclear, which has acquired huge proportions, have continuously increased the danger of a new world war, which, in the current circumstances, would immediately turn into a nuclear war. Therefore, one should openly tell the peoples that the civilization of all nations and the existence of life itself on our planet are endangered. Hence, the key issue of our age is to halt the arms race, proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear, and defend the supreme right of peoples and men to existence, life, freedom, independence, and peace. [cheers, chants]

The huge nuclear arsenals accumulated by the two sides, particularly by the United States and the USSR, can destroy the whole of mankind several times over. In these circumstances, there can be no justification for the continuation of the arms race and the production of new nuclear arms. When each side has nuclear weapons capable of destroying the entire planet several times over and even the existence of life itself, nobody can assert that several hundred missiles more or less can affect the balance of power between the two sides.

Through the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in certain West European countries and the consequent nuclear countermeasures adopted by the USSR, a very serious situation has been reached in Europe. Now, more than ever before, it is necessary for the European peoples to do everything to halt the deployment of the U.S. missiles and the Soviet countermeasures and ensure the resumption of Soviet-American negotiations in order to reach an agreement on eliminating all intermediate-range missiles from Europe, and later, all nuclear weapons.

The European peoples, whose existence is primarily jeopardized by a new war, should assume greater responsibility and resolutely work to change the current situation on our continent, save Europe from nuclear destruction, and defend the peace, life, and freedom of all peoples. [cheers, chants]

Almost 40 years have elapsed since World War II and wars and conflicts are taking place in various parts of the world, causing huge casualties and material damage and seriously threatening the peace of all mankind. Everything possible should be done and the most resolute action taken to put an end to military conflicts and proceed to resolving all contentious problems between states through peaceful negotiations alone.

We attach great importance to proceedings of the Stockholm conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, and we will continue to work forcefully to ensure that this conference concludes with ever better results that measure up to the peoples' expectations. We also believe that everything should be done to successfully conclude the Vienna talks on reducing arms and troops in central Europe.

Romania consistently advocates and works to develop cooperation with all Balkan countries, strengthen trust between these countries, and turn this region into a nuclear-free region without foreign military bases. We also support the creation of similar areas in northern and central Europe and in other parts of the world.

Operating on the principle of resolving all conflicts through negotiations alone, Romania firmly speaks out for organizing an international conference on the Middle East, with the participation of all interested states, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole authentic representative of the Palestinian people. [applause]

We have always advocated and continue to advocate a political solution of the Middle East problems. We speak out for ensuring the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state. [applause]

At the same time, we believe that a just and lasting peace should secure the existence and independence of all Middle East states. [applause]

In the same spirit, we speak out for ending the war between Iraq and Iran and proceeding to resolve the problems between these two states through negotiations alone, since this is in accordance with the interests of both peoples and the cause of peace and detente in that region and throughout the world. [applause]

In the past 40 years, Romania has actively supported the liberation struggle of peoples and the efforts to consolidate their national independence. We actively support the Namibian people's struggle, under SWAPO leadership, to win Namibia's independence. We firmly speak out against the apartheid policy and for ensuring full equality among all citizens of South Africa and their full participation in political life. [applause]

The relations of inequality and inequity in the world's socioeconomic life have led to mankind's division into rich and poor countries. This is the natural result of the old imperialist, colonialist, and neocolonialist policies. In recent years, the international economic crisis and the policy of high interest rates have seriously worsened the international economic situation, and consequently, the gaps between developed and developing countries have widened. All the so-called North-South negotiations conducted thus far have essentially ended without results. In view of the serious situation affecting the developing countries, whose foreign debt has exceeded $700 billion, it is necessary to try a different approach to the problems of underdevelopment and to build a new world economic order based firmly on equity and equality in relations between states.

We believe that the developing countries should strengthen their solidarity and cooperation and draft a common strategy so as to attain better results in their relations with the developed countries and to make better progress in their socioeconomic development. At the same time, the rich countries must understand that one cannot overcome the international economic crisis or ensure international stability without eliminating underdevelopment and ensuring access to scientific-cultural achievements by all peoples.

One should primarily aim at finding a radical solution to the problem of the foreign debt of developing countries. In Romania's opinion, one should partially cancel the debts of the poorest countries; reduce the foreign debts of other developing countries; and, reschedule the repayment of the debts of developing countries on a long-term basis, with little or no interest. At the same time, it is in the interest of the development of the entire world to reorganize the international currency system, with the participation of all states, and to establish a maximum interest rate for future loans.

These measures and the establishment of a new international economic order are an objective requirement and a guarantee for the development of all nations as well as a decisive element of cooperation and peace in the world. [applause]

Esteemed comrades: In the 40 years since the social and national liberation revolution, Romania has carried out intensive international activity to actively develop cooperation and ties with all states, regardless of social system. Today our country maintains relations with 150 states. We have attached and continue to attach great importance to relations with socialist countries, primarily with our neighbors. In this respect, we pay particular attention to developing traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union. [applause]

We firmly speak out for strengthening the solidarity and cooperation between all socialist countries, since this is very important for the entire world's life, for asserting the prestige of socialism in the world, and for promoting a policy of cooperation and peace on our planet. [applause]

We are also developing broad relations with the developing and nonaligned countries and with the small and medium-sized countries; we actively support their efforts to ensure their socioeconomic progress and strengthen their national independence. [applause]

At the same time, in the spirit of principles of peaceful coexistence, we also expand our relations with the developed capitalist countries and with all states, regardless of social system. We firmly base our international relations with other states on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs of other states, mutual advantage, and nonuse of force or the threat of force.

We resolutely speak out for observing each people's right to independently choose its socioeconomic development road, without any kind of foreign interference, and to develop in freedom and independence. [applause]

Proceeding from the complex problems of international life, we deem it necessary to ensure the participation of all states, regardless of size and social system, in resolving these problems to the benefit of each people and in the interest of the policy of detente, cooperation, and peace.

In this respect, we believe that an important role devolves upon the United Nations and other international bodies, which must make an ever more active contribution to ensuring the equal participation of all peoples in international life and in resolving the great and complex problems facing contemporary mankind, in the interest of detente, independence, and peace. [applause]

Esteemed comrades: The RCP has developed and continues to develop broad relations of cooperation with all communist and workers parties by consistently working to attain a new kind of unity based on equality and respect for each party's right to draft its policy in accordance with the situation prevailing in the country in which it carries out its activity.

We are also developing broad relations with the socialist and social democratic parties, with other democratic and progressive parties, with the national liberation movements, with the progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere. We believe that under the current international circumstances, the strengthening of cooperation among all democratic and progressive parties and forces constitutes a factor of decisive importance for the democratic solution of international problems and for progress, independence, and peace. [applause]

We highly value the broad peace movements everywhere, and especially the peace movements in Europe, which are playing an increasingly active role in the struggle to stop the dangerous trend of events and to stop the deployment of the intermediate-range missiles and other nuclear measures, to achieve disarmament, and to ensure peace. It lies in the power of peoples, by acting with determination and in complete unity, to stop the dangerous trend of events toward a war and toward a nuclear catastrophe and to ensure the triumph of reason and the triumph of peace on our planet. [applause]

From this solemn session, we call upon all heads of states and governments, and upon all states and peoples in Europe and throughout the world, to unite their efforts to bar the road to a world war and a nuclear catastrophe. For 40 years we have been able to avoid a new world war. Now we are in a very serious situation. Before it is too late, let us do all we can and let us spare no effort to halt the arms race, and primarily the nuclear arms race, to bring about the withdrawal of the intermediate-range missiles and other nuclear weapons from Europe in order to ensure the peoples' supreme right to existence, life, independence, freedom, and peace. [cheers, chants]

Irrespective of different social systems in our countries, of the political and philosophical concepts, and irrespective of the existence of certain differences or disputes between various countries, let us overlook all this and give priority to the interests of each people and mankind in general. Let us act with great determination and match the expectations of the peoples and of all mankind. Let us demonstrate that the trust each state, in conformity with the conditions of political development, has put into governments and heads of state will match expectations; and let us give priority to peace, cooperation, and the peoples' right to be free and independent.

From this high forum, I want to state on the occasion of this solemn session the firm determination and desire of Socialist Romania and of all Romanian people to cooperate with all European states, with all countries in the world, in the interest of cooperation and peace and of building a better and more just world, and in the interest of the freedom and independence of all nations on our planet. [applause, cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, we are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation with noteworthy successes in all areas and with the firm determination to do all we can to ensure our fatherland's elevation onto new peaks of progress and civilization. As I have stated, Romania today has a modern material-technological foundation that ensures the forceful growth of the overall national economy and the resolute implementation of the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

We will enter the 5th decade of our free socialist development by having clear and bright prospects before us. In the 5th decade, we will have to focus on strengthening all achievements recorded thus far, strengthening Romania's position as a medium-developed socialist country, and its transition to a new and higher stage, the stage of a developed socialist country.

The socioeconomic development plan for 1986-90 and the provisions up to the year 2000 will lead to new and great revolutionary changes in our society. It will raise our people onto a higher level of development; it will strengthen the great achievements of the comprehensively developed socialist society and create the necessary conditions for applying communist principles of life in all areas.

The achievements we have recorded thus far make us confident and give us reason to state that we have everything necessary available to fulfill these great targets and to ensure an increasingly dignified and free life for our people. We have all conditions available to guarantee our socialist nation a dignified place among the ranks of world nations. [applause]

Let us begin the new decade of Romania's free and socialist dvelopment with the firm determination to do all we can to fulfill this year's plan and the 1985 plan under the most favorable conditions, thus ensuring the successful implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and thus laying a lasting basis for the Eighth 5-Year Plan of Romania's socioeconomic development. I am firmly convinced that our Communist Party will continue to fulfill its historic mission, that is, to lead our people to the highest peaks of human civilization -- the bright peaks of communism. [chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

I am convinced that our heroic workers class, the peasants, intellectuals, and all working people, irrespective of nationality, and all our people -- in close unity within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front -- will resolutely implement the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state, which is fully in keeping with the vital interests of our entire nation and which will ensure the constant improvement of the standard of well-being and civilization of our fatherland and will strengthen the independence and sovereignty of Romania. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-RCP"]

I would like to ask our friends, the foreign guests who have come to participate together with all our people in the 40th anniversary of our national day, to extend feelings of friendship and solidarity from the Romanian people to their peoples, as well as best thoughts and wishes for increasingly greater successes in the socioeconomic development of each people and wishes for well-being, happiness, peace, and cooperation. [cheers, chants]

In conclusion, I want to convey to all the participants in this solemn session and to all our people increasingly greater successes in their overall activity, much good health, and happiness. [cheers, chants]

Long live the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation -- an event of historic importance for our people's destiny! [cheers, chants]

Long live the RCP -- the leading political force of our socialist society and the vital center of our entire nation! [cheers, chants]

Long live our wonderful and enthusiastic people -- builders of socialism and Communism on Romania's soil! [cheers, chants]

Long live our dear fatherland -- the Socialist Republic of Romania, which is free, independent, and dignified among the ranks of all nations in the world -- and may it flourish! [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-Peace"]

May friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, with all the peoples in the world, irrespective of social system, constantly develop; may the unity and cooperation among all the democratic and progressive forces and the peace movements everywhere constantly strengthen in the struggle for disarmament, trust, and security and for a better and more just world, without weapons and without wars! [cheers, chants]

May understanding and cooperation among all nations in the world triumph, and may peace triumph on our planet! [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu-Peace"]

Anniversary Parade

AU231043 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0520 GMT on 23 August carries a 203-minute live relay from Aviators Square in Bucharest of a military and working people's parade marking the 40th anniversary of the "victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation." At 0529 GMT, the announcer states that "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu," and "the other comrades of the party-state leadership" arrive and take their places on the official stand. The national anthem is played. The announcer states that foreign guests are also present in the stand.

Immediately afterwards, the parade is opened by the troops lined up in front of the official stand headed by Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense According to the announcer, the military units are headed by groups of cadets from military schools in Bucharest and Alba Iulia followed by battalions of soldiers, paratroopers mountain troops, border guards, aviators, sailors, troops of the Ministry of Interior, motorized infantry, command and armored cars, anti-tank and tactical missile battalions, a squadron of helicopters, four formations of supersonic aircraft, three formations of IAR-92 planes, and three companies of tanks built by Romanian industry. The military parade ends at 0557 GMT.

At 0557 GMT the live relay begins switching back and forth between Aviators Square and other points of the parade in Bucharest, interspersed with patriotic poetry.

At 0559 GMT, the announcer reports the entry of a group of patriotic guards followed by detachments of military youth training units carrying semi-automatic machine guns, by groups of Pioneers carrying compressed air guns, civic defense units, and by four Red Cross detachments.

While a group of Pioneers is reported to give a performance in front of the official stand interspersed with further poetry, another group is offering flowers to Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu.

At 0625 GMT, detachments of working people from Bucharest enterprises and institutions are reported to enter the square carrying Ceausescu's portrait and panels depicting their achievements.

At 0637 GMT, the live relay switches back and forth between the Bucharest parade and celebrations in various other Romanian towns; this is interspersed with interviews with various people on local activities and achievements, and running comments on the economic results of the units to which the working people filing past belong.

As the parade continues, the announcer briefly reiterates Romania's foreign policy, saying" "Along the lengthy column of those who file past, we distinguish a significant desire: Europe -- a continent of security and peace. This is the very imperative of our foreign policy today and resounds as a message on this great holiday. As a European country, Romania consistently acts in this direction, in the belief that the achievement of security on our continent is of basic importance for peace and detente throughout the world.

"Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu have made a note-worthy contribution to initiating, preparing, and holding the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and to ensuring the continuity of the process it has set off. In paying particular attention to issues linked to establishing security and developing cooperation on our continent, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is taking energetic measures, so that everything is being done to halt the deployment of the U.S. intermediate-range missiles and the countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union, and so that, on this basis, the Soviet-American negotiations can be resumed in order to reach an appropriate agreement that will lead to the elimination of those missiles from Europe and to avoiding the danger of a nuclear war.

"At the same time, Romania insists that efforts should be made to achieve positive results at the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Stockholm to the benefit of strengthening security and the unlimited development of cooperation among all countries. Our country also attaches great importance to creating denuclearized zones in the Balkans and northern Europe and in other parts of the world that will favor new measures aimed at strengthening peace and security.

"The call addressed by Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu is to develop a new unity in Europe based on the diversity of social systems and on the common interests of guaranteeing the peoples of our continent independence, socioeconomic progress, well-being, and peace."

During the parade, the announcer also interviews some of the foreign guests in attendance, including the head of the Soviet delegation, Vitaliy Ivanonich Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Politburo, who, speaking in Russian with superimposed Romanian translation, says:

"It is very pleasant [words indistinct] it is very well organized. Among the ranks of the people participating in the parade one can note the unity and total, many faceted support for the policy promoted by the RCP headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The parade participants are carrying banners and panels depicting the great achievements recorded in their work [words indistinct] from various enterprises and sectors in Bucharest.

"It is [word indistinct] of the intensive activity carried out to meet the 40th anniversary. My impressions of the parade are very positive, all the more so [words indistinct] as I am in Romania for the first time during such a holiday; therefore, my impressions are very pleasant."

Also interviewed is PRC President Li Xiannian, who, speaking in Chinese with superimposed Romanian translation, says:

"I am very honored that I have been appointed by the CPC Central Committee and by the PRC Government to participate in celebrations occasioned by the 40th anniversary of your national day. Under the RCP leadership headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Romania has achieved noteworthy results in industry, agriculture, science, and technology, and in the field of national defense.

"We note that the Romanian people are characterized by great elan. We are very glad that your people support the line promoted by the RCP, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's line, and that they support Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's leadership.

"We wish you even greater victories."

Asked for his comments, Mozambique President Samora Machel stresses his pleasure at being able to participate in the 40th anniversary of Romania's revolution for "social and national liberation." He says that he is participating as member of this family and as fighter of this revolution.

The 23 August parade in Bucharest Aviators Square closes with a lengthy parade of sportsmen, followed by the "men in charge of order," who stop in front of the official stand while "Unity Is Written on Our Flag" is sung, and, then, in closing, a military band files by. The live relay ends at 0903 GMT.

Honecker Attends Parade

LD230923 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0820 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Aug (ADN) -- A military parade and powerful rally with hundreds of thousands of workers provided the climax this morning in Bucharest for the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the revolution of the social and national, anti-imperialist liberation of Romania. On the rostrum, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and Socialist Republic of Romania president; members of the Romanian party and state leadership; Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman; and other representatives from numerous countries, were given a tumultous welcome.

Ceausescu Receives Todorov

AU220800 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2123 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/8/1984 -- On August 21, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of Romania, received Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, head of a Bulgarian party and state delegation who attends the festivities devoted to August 23.

The head of the delegation conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu warm message of friendship on behalf of Todor Zhivkov, as well as cordial congratulations on the great national anniversary of August 23, and the Romanian people wishes of further significant successes in the homeland's socialist development.

In his turn, Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed a warm salute to Todor Zhivkov and wishes of further and ever greater achievements in socialist construction to the friendly Bulgarian people

During the interview, which proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the close, friendly relations were recalled with satisfaction between the two parties and countries, which have witnessed a fruitful development of all planes, the joint wish being expressed to further expand and deepen these traditional links, in the interest of both peoples, of the cause of world peace, understanding and cooperation.

Kempny, Laco Meet Verdet

LD221741 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Josef Kempny, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and of Czech National Council chairman, and Karol Laco, federal government deputy premier, today in Bucharest met Ilie Verdet, Political Executive Committee member and RCP Central Committee secretary.

They discussed broadening cooperation, particularly in the economy and CEMA. The CSSR party and state delegation was also received today by Gheorghe Oprea, RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee member and first deputy prime minister. During the meeting, the determination of both countries to further develop cooperation on party and state lines was emphasized. This is in the interest of the people of both countries, as well as in the interest of strengthening the socialist community, peace, and security in the world. The CSSR party-state delegation is in Romania to participate in celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of liberation.

Ceausescu Receives Gaspar

AU222245 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1956 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/8/1984 -- On Wednesday, August 22, the RCP's general secretary and Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, received Sandor Gaspar, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP), vice-president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, who attends the festivities occasioned by the anniversary of Romania's national day.

On behalf of Janos Kadar and of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Sandor Gaspar conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Central Committee of the RCP a cordial and friendly salute, warm congratulations on the fortieth anniversary of the antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation people in the work of building up the socialist society.

Thanking for the salute, Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed Janos Kadar and the CC of the HSWP a warm salute and best wishes on his own behalf and on behalf of the CC of the RCP and the friendly Hungarian people wishes of further achievements in the socialist construction.

During the interview, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the relations were highlighted of close friendship and collaboration extant between the two parties, peoples and countries. The joint wish was expressed to work for further promoting these ties on the political, economic and technical-scientific planes, as well as in other domains of joint interest. It was assessed that the expansion of relations of friendship, good neighbourliness and collaboration between Romania and Hungary corresponded to their mutual interests, served the general cause of socialism, peace, detente and understanding among nations.

Meets With DPRK Premier

AU222249 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1959 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/8/1984 -- RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Wednesday, August 22, Kang Song-san, member of the political bureau of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, head of the party and governmental delegation to the festivities occasioned by the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation.

The guest conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a friendly salute from Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il as well as warm congratulations on the Romanian people's national day.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il be conveyed his friendly salute, wishes of good health and personal happiness as well as ever greater successes to the friendly Korean people on the road of building the socialist society.

During the interview, which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, reference was made with satisfaction to the close links of friendship, manysided collaboration and militant solidarity between the two parties, countries and peoples, which have steadily been developing in keeping with the understandings reached at top level. Belief was expressed that the expansion of those fine relations was to mutual interest and served the general cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

Meets Vietnam's Vice Premier

AU220804 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2110 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/8/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, received on Tuesday, August 21, Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice-premier of the Council of Ministers, who heads his country's delegation to the festivities occasioned by Romania's national day.

On behalf of Le Duan, the head of the delegation conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu sincere congratulations on the glorious jubilee, wishes of further successes for the Romanian people in developing socialist Romania. During the interview, that passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the wish was expressed to further develop the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples on the basis of the understandings covenanted at top level, for the benefit of the Romanian and Vietnamese peoples, of the general cause of socialism, peace and progress in the world.

Receives Mongolia's Tseden

AU220806 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2113 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/8/1984 — In the afternoon of August 21, RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Damdingiyn Tseden, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], minister of forestry and woodworking industry, chairman of the Mongolian-Romanian Friendship Association, head of the party and state delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic to the festivities marking the Romanian People's National Day - August 23.

The guest conveyed the Romanian head of state a warm salute and most cordial wishes on behalf on Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, of the CC of the MPRP and of the Mongolian Government as well as congratulations on the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation.

Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed warm greetings to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal on behalf of the CC of the RCP, the Romanian People and on his own behalf as well as wishes of welfare, prosperity and progress for the friendly Mongolian people.

During the interview which passed in a comradely atmosphere, reference was made with satisfaction to the course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, with emphasis on their steady strengthening, in keeping with the understandings reached at top level. It was also assessed that opportunities and favourable conditions existed for a still broader development of those relations, in accordance with the interests and aspirations of the two countries and peoples.

Talks With 'Arafat

AU221953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/8/1984 -- On Wednesday August 22, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, met Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who is attending the celebrations. marking Romania's fortieth anniversary of its antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of national and social liberation.

In the name of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian people, the guest warmly congratulated President Nicolae Ceausescu on Romania's national day and wished the Romanian people ever bigger successes in the construction of the new society.

Thanking, the RCP and Romanian state leader showed he was satisfied that the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization's Executive Committee had come to the Romanian people's great holiday and wished the Palestinian people success in the fulfilment of its legitimate aspirations.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat pointed with satisfaction to the good ties of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the PLO, between the Romanian people and the Palestinian people, which are in line with the understandings made during their frequent top-level meetings. They also stated their wish further to expand the two meet [as received] the two peoples' interests and aspirations, and serve the cause of international peace, cooperation and understanding.

During their meeting held in a warm, friendly atmosphere, they reviewed the Middle East situation in the light of the latest developments in the area. Stress was laid on the significance of the restoration of the Palestinian movement's unity in its fight for the observance of its fundamental rights.

In the name of the Palestinian people and of the PLO, Yasir 'Arafat warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu, the entire Romanian people for the firm stand taken by Romania, by the Romanian head of state on a just and global settlement of the Middle East problems, for the permanent support given to the just cause of the Palestinian people, for the observance of its inalienable rights for self-determination and establishment of a state of its own.

Meets Angolan President

AU222255 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/8/1984 — RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, met on August 22, Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party of Labour Chairman, president of the People's Republic of Angola, who is heading a party and state delegation to the August 23 celebrations.

During the meeting, whose atmosphere was warm and friendly, full satisfaction was expressed for the continuing expansion of friendship and cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the MPLA-Party of Labour, between Romania and Angola, alongside the resolve to broaden mutually advantageous cooperation between Romania and Angola, in the interest and for the benefit of the two peoples, of the cause of international peace and cooperation.

Ziaul Haq Arrives

AU220842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2131 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/08/1984 -- At the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu, Gen. Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and Mme Ziaul Haq arrived in Bucharest on August 21 to attend the festivities occasioned by the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 23, 1944.

The Pakistani president is accompanied by Ghulam Ishaq Khan, minister of finance and economic affairs, said Qadir, minister of production and head of the National Logistic Bureau, Hamid D. Habib, adviser to the president Ejaz A. Naik, secretary-general at the Economic Affairs Ministry, Niaz Naik, minister secretary of state at the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Upon arrival at the Otopeni Airport the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was warmly welcomed, on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, by Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council. The guests were also welcomed by members of the government and executives of ministries and central institutions.

Received by Ceausescu, Wife

AU220952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2133 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/08/1984 -- On Tuesday, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Elena Ceausescu met with the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, who, at head of a state delegation, attends with Mme Ziaul Haq, the festivities occasioned by Romania's national day of August 23.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu keen thanks for the invitation to attend the great celebration of the Romanian people and underscored that it honoured him greatly.

He also addressed Elena Ceausescu a warm salute on behalf of the Pakistan scientists.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the Pakistani head of state's attending the festivities devoted to the day of August 23, underscoring that it was an expression of the fine relations established between the two countries and peoples.

Elena Ceausescu thanked for the salute conveyed to her and addressed, in her turn, best wishes to the Pakistani scientists, as well as the Romanian scientists' wish to develop collaboration with the Pakistani scientists.

During the interview, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the two presidents assessed that, over (?the years) the collaboration between the two countries had further expanded in various domains of mutual interest, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of international peace and understanding, moreover, it was emphasised that conditions existed for further actions of collaboration with a view to still better capitalizing the possibilities provided by the two countries' economies in full swing.

Ceausescu Meets Iraqi Minister

AU222303 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1824 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/8/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, received on Wednesday Hasan 'Ali, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, minister of trade of the Republic of Iraq, who attends the festivities marking the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 23, 1944.

The guest conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a message of friendship from Saddam Husayn.

Thanking, President Nicolae Ceausescu requested that a warm salute be conveyed to the Iraqi president.

During the interview, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship, reference was made with satisfaction to the ties of collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples and belief was expressed that they would amplify in keeping with the understandings covenanted during the Romanian-Iraqi summit interviews and talks.

Dascalescu Receives Hasan 'Ali

AU222300 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1803 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/8/1984 — On August 22, Romania's Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received Hasan 'Ali, Iraqi minister of trade. During the interview, the ascending course was highlighted of the relations between the two countries following the application of the understandings reached at summit level. The importance was brought to the fore of the actions to attain the targets concerning the expansion of Romanian-Iraqi cooperation in the mutual interest, in the interest of the general cause of peace and collaboration throughout the world.

Andrei Meets Syrian Counterpart

JN222046 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2005 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Aug (SANA) — Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' met with Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei at 2100 today. The charge d'affaires of the Syrian Embassy in Bucharest attended the meeting. The talks dealt with current international developments and matters of common concern.

Ceausescu Receives Mansuri

AU222306 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1827 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/8/1984 — On Wednesday, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania met with Javad Mansuri, deputy foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who attends the festivities devoted to Romania's national day. The guest handed over a message to President Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, whereby he is conveyed warm congratulations on the Romanian people's national holiday, and the Romanian people, wishes of progress and prosperity.

Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu asked that a warm salute and best wishes be conveyed to the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and wishes of prosperity and peace to the Iranian people.

During the interview, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, the relations of friendship and collaboration were highlighted, existing between the two countries and peoples and the wish was expressed to further develop and expand these ties, according to the interests and aspirations of the two countries and peoples.

Meets With Zaire Official

AU222253 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/8/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received on Wednesday Kititwa Tumansi, first vice-chairman of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Movement Populaire de la Revolution of Zaire, head of the Zairian delegation who will attend the festivities marking Romania's national day. The interview was attended by Nyiwa Mobutu, secretary of state in the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, member of the government.

The head of the delegation handed over to Nicolae Ceausescu a message of friendship on behalf of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga. Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed the president of the Republic of Zaire a warm salute and best wishes.

During the interview, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed at the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and the wish was asserted to develop bilateral cooperation on the political, economic and other planes, in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and progress in the world.

Zimbabwean President Arrives

MB230701 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, arrived in the Romanian capital, Bucharest, yesterday to attend the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution which led to the establishment of a socialist state in that country. On arrival, Comrade Banana paid a courtesy call on the Romanian president and secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Comrade Banana and a number of world leaders later heard the Romanian leader deliver a report to the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. Comrade Ceausescu denounced imperialist countries for undermining the sovereignty of newly independent countries. He called for an end to the arms race to ensure global peace and stability.

Ceausescu Receives Numayri

JN211807 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1725 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Bucharest, 21 Aug (SUNA) -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife received President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and his wife here this afternoon. President Ceausescu welcomed President Numayri and expressed his appreciation for President Numayri's particpation in Romania's celebration of its 40th national day and his hope that the president will enjoy a good stay in Romania. On his part, President Numayri asserted to President Ceausescu that the Sudanese people join the Romanian people in their happiness on the Romanian national day and wish them prosperity and the achievement of their objectives.

Presidents Numayri and Ceausescu agreed that competent ministers in the two countries would meet to hold bilateral talks on issues of mutual concern, and that the two presidents would meet later to discuss the results of the ministers' discussions of international issues.

Banc Meets Sudanese Minister

JN221825 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Aug (SUNA) -- Ibrahim Mun'im Mansur, minister of finance and economic planning and head of the Sudanese side to the Joint Ministerial Committee Between Sudan and Romania, met today with Iosif Banc, head of the Romanian side to the committee.

Ibrahim Mun'im Mansur said that during the meeting they discussed relations between the two countries in regard to the implementation of the committee's resolutions and in preparation for the committee's forthcoming meetings, which, in principle, will be held in Bucharest on 27 September. He said that the obstacles that have been hampering the improvement in relations have been overcome. He indicated that in this regard it has been decided to hold an emergency meeting of the Romanian Central Bank in the presence of Kamal Muhammad 'Ali, representative of the Bank of Sudan and member of President Numayri's delegation to Romania.

FCP, JCP Delegates Arrive

AU221129 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/8/1984 -- In response to the invitation extended by the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the delegations of the Finnish Communist Party [FCP], led by Arvo Aalto, party chairman, and of Japan Communist Party [JCP], led by Koichiro Ueda, vice-chairman of the Presidium of the CC of the party, arrived in Bucharest to attend the festivities occasioned by the fortieth anniversary of the antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 1944. Upon their arrival at the Otopeni Airport, the guests were welcomed by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, by party activists.

Ceausescu Meets Moroccan Envoy

AU222301 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/8/1984 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on August 22 Ahmed Bensouda, Royal Court adviser, personal representative of King Hassan II, who participates in the festivities occasioned by the Romanian people's national day -- August 23.

The guest handed over a message to President Nicolae Ceausescu from the king of Morocco, Hassan II, whereby the Romanian head of state is addressed warm congratulations on the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation, and the willingness is expressed to further expand the Romanian-Moroccan links of collaboration in various fields of activity and in the international arena.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and requested that King Hassan II be conveyed warm greetings. During the interview, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, emphasis was placed on the course of the friendly and cooperative ties between the two countries, and conviction was expressed that they would continually develop for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of international peace and cooperation.

Foreign Representatives

AU221140 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1330 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Spelling of names as received]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/8/1984 -- At the invitation of the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the following delegations arrived in the capital to attend the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 23, 1944:

The delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, headed by Hamilton Green, vice-president of Guyana, personal representative of the president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. The delegation further includes John Alexander Piggott, deputy director of Guyana's National Service, and Grand Armand.

The party and state delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, headed by 'Abdol Majid Sarbuland, member of the CC of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, deputy prime minister. The delegation further includes Habib Mangal, member of the CC of the PDP, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to Romania, Mohammad Vassin, secretary of the party committee of the Kunduz Province:

The delegation of Lesotho, headed by Vincent Montsi Makhele, secretary-general of the Lesotho National Party, minister of foreign affairs.

The delegation of the Republic of the Zaire, headed by Kititwa Tumansi, first deputy president of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution. The delegation further includes Nyiwa Mobutu, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation.

The delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, headed by Tahir Nash'at al-Masri, minister of foreign affairs.

The delegation of the Republic of Djibouti, headed by Bahdon Farah Moumin, minister of foreign affairs.

The delegation of Malta, led by Leo Brincat, international affairs secretary of the Labour Party.

The delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic, headed by Ahmed Qa'id Barakat, minister of economy.

The delegation of the Republic of Bangladesh, headed by M.A. Haq, minister for land administration and reform.

The delegation of the Republic of Guinea, headed by Captain Mamadou Pathe Barry, member of the National Military Committee of Redemption, minister for small and medium-sized enterprises.

The delegation of the Rwandese Republic, led by Colonel Aloys Nsekalije, member of the CC of the Mouvement Revolutionnaire National pour le Developement, minister of primary and secondary education.

The delegation of the Seychelles Republic, led by Joseph Belmont, secretary of social affairs of the Central Executive Committee of the People's Progressive Front, minister of labour and social services.

The delegation of the Republic of Sri Lanka, headed by Harold Herath, minister of food and cooperatives.

The delegation of the Republic of Uganda, headed by Chris Rwakasisi, minister of state at the chancellory of the presidency of the republic, member of the national Assembly.

The delegation of the Central African Republic, led by Nguereka Gaston, minister to the presidency of the republic, special representative of the president of the Central African Republic.

The delegation of the Republic of Cameroon, led by Gheorghes Ngango, minister to the Presidency of the Republic.

The delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt, led by Mamduh Muhammad Salam, special adviser to the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The delegation of the Kingdom of Morocco, led by Ahmed Bensouda, adviser to the Royal Court, personal representative of King Hassan II. The delegation further includes Mohamed Toufik Kabbaj, Morocco's admassador in Bucharest.

The delegation of the Republic of Benin, led by Pierre Osho, member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party, general secretary of the Revolutionary National Assembly.

The delegation of San Marino, led by Libero Barull, chairman of the foreign affairs commission of the Great and General Council, ex-captain regent. The delegation further includes Ottoviano Rossi, member of the foreign affairs commission of the Great and General Council.

The delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania, headed by Athman Juma Mhina, member of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania.

The delegation of the Republic of Senegal, headed by Mamba Guirassy, member of the Political Bureau of the Socialist Party, chairman of the Economic and Social Council.

The delegation of the Cape Verde Republic, led by Olivio Pires, member of the Political Commission of the African Party for Independence of the Cape Verde Republic.

The delegation of the Gabonese Republic, led by Leon Auge, general delegate of the Secretariat-General, founder of the Gabonese Democratic Party.

The delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, headed by Javad Mansuri, deputy ministe of foreign affairs, in charge of cultural and consular affairs.

The personal representative of the head of state of the Republic of Costa Rica, Jorge Monge, deputy minister of industry energy and mines.

The delegation of the Italian Republic, headed by Antonio Carpino, under-secretary of state with the Ministry of Justice.

The delegation of Brazil, led by Ivan Velloso da Silveira Bathalha, ambassador, head of the Department for Europe of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The personal representative of the president of the Republic of Peru, Javier Manuel Ronero Ramirez Alzamora, ambassador, the Foreign Ministry.

The representative of the Government of the Suriname Republic, Ronald L. Kensmil, ambassador.

The delegation of the United Mexican States, headed by Luis Wybo Alfaro, ambassador of the United Mexican States in Bucharest, representative of the Mexican Government. The delegation further includes Ruis de Leon Zina and Barbara Espinosa Maria Albertina, deputies.

The representative of the Government of Australia, Edward Gough Whitlam, ambassador to the UNESCO, ex-prime minister.

The representative of the Sierra Leone Republic, Sorsoh Ibrahim Conteh, ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The representative of the Republic of Niger, Harouna Alou, ambassador.

The guests were welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by members of the government, executives of ministries and central institutions, by other officials.

The Delegations of Communist, Socialist and Other Parties -

At the invitation of the CC of the RCP, the following delegations arrived in Bucharest to attend the festivities marking the 40th anniversary of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 23, 1948:

Of the Communist Party of Austria headed by Otto Podolsky, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Austria.

Of the Communist Party of Denmark, headed by Bernard Jeune, member of the Executive Committee of the CC of the CP of Denmark.

Of the German Communist Party, headed by Willy Mohn, member of the party's Central Committee.

Of the Communist Party of Greece - I, headed by Leonidas Kirkos, member of the Executive Bureau, secretary of the CC of the CP of Greece - I.

Of the Italian Communist Party, headed by Giulio Quercini, member of the party's direction.

Of the Luxembourg Communist Party, headed by Fernand Huebsch, member of the Executive Committee of the CCof the party.

Of the Netherlands Communist Party, led by Fank Biesboer, member of the Executive Committee of the CC of the NCP.

Of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin headed by Inge Kopp, vice-chairman of the party.

Of the Socialist Party of Cyprus (EDEK), headed by Chrystomos Koutoukis, secretary for education and press affairs of the party's CC.

Of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark, headed by Holder K. Nielsen, member of the Executive Committee of the party's CC.

Of the Social-Democratic Party of Denmark, led by Laase Budtz, member of the Executive Committee, chairman of the party's foreign policy committee, deputy, foreign policy spokesman of the party to the parliament.

Of the Finnish Social-Democratic Party, led by Yussi Ranta, member of the Executive Committee of the party's CC, member of the parliament.

Of the Italian Socialist Party, headed by Giulio Ferrarini, member of the General Assembly and of the Direction of the ISP, member of the parliament.

Of the Democratic Socialist Party of Italy, led by Angelo Sabatini, member of the party's direction.

Of the Netherlands Pacifist Socialist Party, headed by Wilbert Decker, international affairs secretary of the party's CC.

The representative of the Christian Democratic Party of Italy, Alfonso Tanga, member of the party's National Council, senator.

Of the Italian Republic Party, headed by Girolamo Pellicano, member of the National Council.

The representative of the Liberal Party of Great Britain, David Alton Patrick, member of the House of Commons.

The representative of the Liberal Party of Canada, Alice Molley, vice-chairman of the party.

The representative of the U.S. Democratic Party, Allan Shaefer, member of the party's National Financial Council, foreign policy adviser to the party's chairman.

The guests were welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by members and alternate members of the CC of the RCP, by party activists.

More Foreign Guests Arrive

AU221340 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1050 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Spelling of names as received]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/8/1984 -- Answering the invitation extended by the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, delegations have arrived in Bucharest, in order to participate in the events occasioned by the 40th celebration of the August 23, 1944 antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation:

The delegation of the Communist Party of Honduras, headed by Rigoberto Padilla Rush, party general secretary.

The delegation of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon, headed by Fuad Salman, party general secretary.

On their arrival at the Otopeni Airport the guests were welcomed by members of the CC of the RCP and party activists.

Invited by the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party there arrived in the capital city, in order to participate in the festivities occasioned by 40th celebration of the August 23, 1944 antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation:

Daniel Ni'mah Daoud, representative of the Communist Party of Syria, member of the Political Bureau of the Party's CC, in charge of the cultural department, member of the direction of the National Progressive Front.

The delegation of the Colombian Liberal Party, headed by Cristo Sahiun Jorge, vice-president of the Central Political Commission of Liberal Party, member of the House of Representatives.

Bruno Bourg Broc Franklin, representative of the Rassemblement pour la Republique of France, member of the Executive Committee.

Donald Ramotar, representative of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana member of the Executive Committee of the party's Central Committee.

The delegation of the Indian National Congress (I), headed by Vir Badhur Singh, minister of irrigation in the Government of the Uttar Pradesh state.

The delegation of the Istiqlal Party of Morocco, headed by Mohamed el Khativ, member of the Executive Committee and of the Presidential Council.

Arriving at the Otopeni Airport, the guests were welcomed by members and alternate members of the CC of the RCP and by party activists.

Party and State Delegations

On Tuesday, invited by the Council of State and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, delegations arrived in the capital city in order to participate in the events occasioned by the 40th celebration of the August 23, 1944 antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation:

The delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic, headed by 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister. Other members of the delegation, are Faruq al-Shar', minister of foreign affairs, and Ra'fat al-Kurdi, minister of communications.

The delegation of the Somali Democratic Republic, headed by Challe Hussein Kulmie Afrah, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, vice-president of the republic. Other members of the delegation are Yusuf Ali Osman, minister adviser, the ministry of national planning, and Mohamed Abdi Nur, deputy minister of agriculture.

The delegation of the Republic of Turkey, headed by Kurtcepe Alptemocin, deputy prime minister. Another member of the delegation is Asaf Yavuzaslan, chief of cabinet of the deputy prime minister.

The delegation of the Republic of Zambia, headed by Humphrey Mulemba, secretary general of the United National Independence Party. Other members of the delegation are Chakowela Allan, Shingalili Shimacoca, Zimba Nelson, Chitukwa Allison Cecil.

The government delegation of the Republic of Indonesia, led by General Maraden Saur Halomoan Panggabean, chairman of the Supreme Consultative Council. The delegation further includes Professor Kusumaatmadja Mochtar, minister of Foreign Affairs, Mohammad Isnaeni, ambassador of Indonesia in Bucharest.

The delegation of the People's Republic of Congo, led by Antoine Ndinga-Oba, member of the Political Bureau of the Congolese Labour Party, minister of foreign affairs. The delegation further includes Dieudonne, Kimbembe, minister of justice, Charles Batheas-Mollomb, ambassador of the People's Republic of Congo to Romania.

The delegation of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, led by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Yemen Socialist Party, minister of foreign affairs.

The delegation of the Republic of Liberia, led by Ernest Eastman, minister of foreign affairs.

The delegation of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Burkina, led by Jean Baptiste Boukary Lingani, minister of defence, high commander of the country's Armed Forces.

The delegation of the Republic of Lebanon, led by Fuad Turk, secretary-general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The delegation further includes Maurice Bassous, ambassador of Lebanon in Bucharest.

The delegation of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, led by Mohamed Aberkane, deputy minister in charge with foreign trade, chairman for Algeria of the joint Romanian-Algerian Commission on Economic Technical and Scientific Cooperation.

The delegation of the Republic of Tunisia, headed by Mahmoud Mestiri, secretary of state with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The delegation of Oman, headed by Saif Bin Hamad al-Battashi, undersecretary of state for foreign affairs. The delegation further includes Sayyid Haitham Bin Tarek al Said, head of the European and American Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

The representative of the Arab League, Adnan Omran, ambassador.

The representative of Nepal, Mirenda Bikhram Shah, ambassador.

The representative of the Republic of Nicaragua, Jacinto Suarez Espinoza, member of the Sandinist Assembly, ambassador.

The representative of the president of Venezuela Republic, Rigoberto Henriquez Vera, ambassador.

The guests were welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by government members, by executives of ministries and central institutions, by other officials.

Ceausescu Receives Delegations

AU222308 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/8/1984 -- RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on August 22 the party chief delegegates to the festivities occasioned by the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation.

Congratulations are conveyed to the Romanian head of state by party chief delegates of Finland, Greece, Japan, West Berlin, Canada, San Marino, Chile, Lebanon, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Somalia, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Syria, Colombia, Morocco, France, India, Norway, Sweden, Guyana, Israel, Great Britain and the United States of America.

The guests hailed the initiatives and actions of Romania and of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party for the steady strengthening of collaboration among communist and worker parties, of socialist, democratic and progressive parties, for the attainment of the lofty aspirations after peace, progress and prosperity of all nations.

Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized that their participation in the festivities marking the Romanian people's national day was an expression of the fine bilateral relations of friendship and collaboration, of the joint wish to further develop them, for the benefit of their countries and peoples, of the general cause of peace and socialism throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu has requested that the party leaders and the peoples of their countries be conveyed a warm salute and best wishes of success in their activity.

Receives More Delegations

AU222018 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/8/1984 -- On Wednesday, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, received the head of state and governmental delegations, the other special foreign representatives who attend the festivities occasioned by the great national holiday of the Romanian people.

Attending were the heads of delegations of Guyana, Indonesia, Turkey, Afghanistan, Egypt, Congo, the PRD [People's Democratic Republic] of Yemen, Cyprus, Jordan, Djibouti, Sri Lanka, Lesotho, Liberia, the Central African Republic, Cameroon, the Republic of Guinea, Uganda, the state of Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Seychelles, Senegal, the Republic of Cape Verde, Bangladesh, India, the Yemen Arab Republic, Rwanda, Burundi, Zambia, Tanzania, Kuwait, Greece, Tunisia, Algeria, Italy, Gabon, Oman, Brazil, Benin, Malta, San Marino, Lebanon, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Great Britain, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Switzerland, Ethiopia, the Philippines, Finland, Israel, West Germany, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, New Zealand, Holland, Peru, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Suriname, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela, as well as representatives of the League of Arab States and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization]

Addressing President Nicolae Ceausescu, they conveyed, on behalf of the heads of state they represent, as well as of their governments and peoples, messages of salute and wishes of prosperity and progress to the friendly Romanian people. They were highly appreciative of the achievements scored by the Romanian people in the country's socioeconomic development, of the policy of peace, broad collaboration promoted by Romania, also reiterating their states' wish to further develop and diversify relations of collaboration with Romania, in various domains, to expand cooperation on an international plane to mutual advantage, in the interest of all the peoples of the world.

Welcoming the guests, President Nicolae Ceausescu asked them to convey his warm salute to the heads of state and governments and wishes of successes in the attainment of their aspirations after progress and peace to the respective peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the wish to further develop, on various planes, the relations between Romania and [words indistinct] after progress and peace to the respective peoples.

President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the wish to further develop, on various planes, the relations between Romania and all states, whatever their social system, in the mutual interest, in the interest of safeguarding peace and security, of understanding among peoples, for a better and more just world.

Honecker Talks With 'Arafat

LD221448 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1352 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, in Bucharest on Wednesday. The two sides stressed the trusting cooperation between the GDR and the PLO and came out in favor of its being deepened.

Erich Honecker again assured the Palestinian people, under the leadership of its only legitimate representative, the PLO, of the GDR's support and solidarity. He explained the GDR's foreign policy directed at all peace-loving people and people who favor understanding and working together. Progress in curbing the imperialist policy of confrontation in Europe would have a psoitive effect on the situation in the Middle East, Erich Honecker stressed.

Both politicians paid tribute to the latest Soviet Middle East initiative as a realistic and constructive basis for the realization of a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace solution in the Middle East and as significant support to the struggle to implement the Palestinian people's national rights.

Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, and Abd ar-Rahim Ahman, member of the PLO Executive Committee, took part in the talks.

Machel Meets GDR, PRC Leaders

MB221401 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Live report from Bucharest by (Suleiman Kadir)]

[Excerpts] President Samora Machel is now meeting with Erich Honecker, general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State, at the GDR leader's residence in Bucharest. This is the second meeting by the Mozambique president with a foreign head of state here in Bucharest.

As you may recall, Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, met yesterday with President Machel for about 2 hours. For now, since the Samora Machel-Erich Honecker meeting has not yet ended, it is not possible to provide any details on the talks. We expect to give you details in our second report.

Some details have already emerged about yesterday's talks between Li Xiannian and Samora Machel. On cooperation with the PRC, reports from Bucharest indicate that teams of Chinese technicians are arriving in Mozambique to work in the sectors of agriculture, food industry and textiles. Mozambique and China thus want to reformulate the previous economic cooperation scheme, forging ahead with what can be considered joint ventures [preceding two words in English], or joint enterprises. Thus, the Chinese will participate in the training of Mozambicans in the fields of management, administration, and other areas, so as to ensure that in the future the projects continuation and normal functioning will be assured with Mozambican cadres.

Regarding the political situation, yesterday's talks between President Samora Machel and Li Xiannian centered on the situation in Southeast Asia and the conflict in Indochina.

Joaquim Chissano, Mozambique foreign minister, toured Europe's biggest textile factory, located in Bucharest, this morning. The enterprise has more than 16,000 workers and its total production is valued at $90 million annually. A large amount of clothing for men, women, and children are exported to France, the United States, Britain, the USSR, the PRC, and various African countries, including the Sudan.

It is not yet known whether the planned meeting between Yasir 'Arafat and president Samora Machel will take place. The PLO leader is expected in Bucharest today. However, we expect that before this meeting, perhaps today, after the opening of the official commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the revolution of the Socialist Republic of Romania, President Samora Machel will have another meeting, this time with Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola. It has not yet been confirmed whether it will be held today, as the program of the opening of the official commemoration may be very tight and make it impossible for President Samora Machel to meet the Angolan president today. However, the meeting between the two presidents has already been confirmed. If not today, it will possibly be held in 2 days, as tomorrow will be totally filled with a program for foreign delegations on the commemoration of this 40th anniversary of the revolution of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

ADN on Honecker-Machel Talks

LD221704 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1213 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, had friendly talks today in Bucharest. At their meeting in Erich Honecker's residence, the two statesmen discussed topical problems of the international situation, as well as issues of mutual cooperation.

Erich Honecker and Samora Moises Machel denounced the arms race and confrontation policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles, which pose a threat to people on all continents, as well as the existence of all mankind. Both statesmen agreed on their assessment of the situation in southern Africa. It is marked by constant imperialist interference, military pressure, and economic blackmail. The main obstacle to peaceful development of the region is the apartheid policy.

Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR stands firmly in support of the independent states of southern Africa, the African National Congress, and SWAPO, in their struggle against imperialism, racism, neocolonialism, and apartheid, and for a life of peace, security, and independence.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that relations between the SED and Frelimo Party, and between the GDR and Mozambique, are successfully developing. They agreed to further deepen relations on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

Vlajkovic Meets With Gaspar

LD222236 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2018 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Aug (TANJUG) -- The members of the Yugoslav delegation to the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Romanian revolution in Bucharest, Radovan Vlajkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dimce Belovski, secretary to the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today had a meeting with the Hungarian delegation led by Sandor Gaspar, MSZMP Politburo member and vice president of the Hungarian Presidential Council. Also taking part in the talks was the SFRY ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Romania, Milos Melovski.

During the cordial talks, views were exchanged on bilateral relations and both sides agreed that these relations are developing favorably and are founded on stable bases. It was stated that the relations between the two countries are traditionally friendly and that they are developing in the spirit of understanding and mutual respect.

Attention was also drawn to the possibilities and interest on both sides for expanding cooperation in all areas, as well as to the importance of continuing the reciprocal dialogue and cooperation of the LCY and MSZMP.

Talks With Syrian Premier

LD222218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2014 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Aug (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, who is staying in Bucharest for the 40th anniversary celebrations of the Romanian revolution, had a meeting today with Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm. During the lengthy friendly talks they exchanged views on the situation in the world and on bilateral relations. Relations between Yugoslavia and Syria were assessed as very good and both sides expressed the desire to promote them further in all areas.

Vlajkovic and Al-Kasm particularly examined the situation in the Middle East, the Iran-Iraq conflict, the situation in the Gulf, and the latest events in the Red Sea. It was agreed that the events in this region are not only a constant threat to neighboring countries, but also a constant danger to peace in the world. Emphasis was placed on the need to find a solution for the peaceful termination of conflicts as soon as possible, and it was stated that the nonaligned countries have a particularly important role in this process.

Ceausescu Awards Medals

AU221201 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES. 21/8/1984 -- During a ceremony held on August 21, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, handed over high orders of the Socialist Republic of Romania, conferred under presidential decree on the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation to workers, technicians, engineers, farmers, party and state activists managerial staff in the national economy, party members since the underground period, men of science and letters for their contribution to the implementation of the RCP policy of building the multilaterally developed socialist society. Thanking for the orders and medals awarded numerous participants in the ceremony expressed in their addresses their determination to further make their contribution to attaining the targets of the country's socioeconomic development.

Taking the floor during the ceremony President Nicolae Ceausescu warmly congratulated those awarded the high order and medals stressing that they were an appreciation of the activity carried on to implement the RCP programme, the home and foreign policy of the Romanian state. After the ceremony President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, the other members of the party and state leadership conversed in a cordial atmosphere with those awarded high orders and medals.

Dascalescu Opens Exhibition

AU201213 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 20 Aug 84

["Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu's Opening Address" -- AGERPRES headline; speech given at economic exhibition opening on 20 August in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/8/1984 -- After highlighting that the exhibition "Romania's economic and social development" is part of the events devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victorious antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation, which paved the way for the attainment of the Romanian people's ideals and aspirations after justice, freedom and progress, full winning of national independence and sovereignty, and the building of a new-type society in Romania, the Romanian prime minister said: The exhibition is illustrative of the outstanding achievements of our people has scored in economic and social construction, is a proof of the rectitude and highly scientific character of the RCP policy which has creatively applied the general principles of socialism to the specific conditions in Romania. The period opened by the Ninth Party Congress is given pride of place as it ushered in a new era in Romania, an era of grandiose accomplishments, the Ceausescu era, the most fertile and luminous along the millenary history of the Romanian people.

This period is representative for the greatest achievements in the development of the production forces, for a wide opening to the new, the country's powerful development, the progress and modernization of agriculture, the steady promotion of a policy of harmoniously developing all the country's regions and of raising the productive potential of each country, as well as for an unprecedented advancement of science, education and culture. After 1965, the Romanian economy has seen particularly high growth rates. The national income has registered an average annual increase of 8.4 percent, outstripping the 7.6 percent rate of the social product. Industry, a key branch of the economy, has developed at an average annual rate of some ten percent.

High-technology branches and sub-branches have developed at a fast pace. Over this period, agreiculture has doubled its production, becoming a modern, highly efficient branch of the economy. The dynamic economic growth after the Ninth RCP Congress has provided the necessary conditions for a steady rise in the living standard and a higher quality of life. Working personnel's average net pay has reached 2,925 lei, that is three times more than in 1965. Over three million new dwellings have been built, the material base of education, health protection, art and culture has also developed continually.

The exhibition is highly illustrative of the outstanding achievements scored in the years of socialism, especially in the last two decades, by the Romanian science and technology following the consistent implementation of the programmes worked out under the direct guidance of academician Elena Ceausescu, D. Eng., an eminent, worldwide famous scientist and politician, who has been guiding scientific research work, technological development activities and the application of technical progress in Romania. Next, the speaker said: The exhibition is also illustrative of Romania's active participation in international exchanges. The foreign trade volume is more than eight times larger now than in 1965, which bespeaks the growing economic potential of our socialist homeland, its policy of collaboration, understanding and peace.

Emphasizing afterwards President Nicolae Ceausescu's role in the elaboration and implementation of Romania's foreign policy, in the consistent promotion of a new international economic order and of the principles of new-type relations in interstate relations, he said: In keeping with this policy, economic and technical-scientific relations have expanded with all socialist countries. Romania has taken an active part in the development of economic ties among the CMEA member countries, contributing to improving the activity of that body. Its cooperation with developing countries in production and in other domains has amplified. Romania continued to broaden its economic and technical scientific links with the developed capitalist countries, with all the states of the world, whatever their system. A proof of the consistent policy of international collaboration promoted by Romania and its president Nicolae Ceausescu is the continuous expansion of external links, as now we have relations of economic collaboration with more than 150 countries.

Throughout this period, imparting a new shine to its long-standing traditions of revolutionary fight, of unswerving promotion of the people's cause, the RCP has consistently worked out, together with the people, daring programmes for the country's development, rallied the nation's energies, streamlining them toward building a powerful, harmoniously developed economy, as a solid basis for the homeland's steady progress. We are witnesses of a continuous improvement of social relationships and of the levers of highly democratic government of society, which ensures a broad access of all the homeland's citizens to debating, working out and carrying through the country's socioeconomic development programme. Showing that in these forty years the national income has risen 32 times, the social product 28 times, more than six million new job opportunities have been provided, fixed assets have increased 16 times, industrial output 103 times and farm output over seven times, the Romanian Premier said in conclusion:

Expressing the Romanian people's will, we assert our firm belief, on this occasion too, that President Nicolae Ceausescu's reelection to the highest office of general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party is a full guarantee that the historic resolutions to be endorsed by the Thirteenth Party Congress will be unflinchingly implemented and that the people, closely united round the party and its general secretary will successfully carry through the country's socioeconomic development programmes, providing for Romania's steady advance toward the lofty goals of socialism and communism.

REAGAN GIVEN 'CARTE BLANCHE' BY CONVENTION

LD221644 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] A public opinion poll for the U.S. magazine TIME, published while the Republican Party's convention is underway, shows that if elections were held now, President Reagan would win a convincing victory over Walter Mondale, the Democratic Party's nominee.

According to this poll, 45 percent of the electorate would vote for Reagan, and only 31 percent for Mondale.

Meanwhile, last night the Republican convention adopted a party platform by a huge majority without, as one AP report noted, debate being held on a single question. The Reagan line, both at the domestic and foreign policy level, won the day. The Republicans are urging a considerable reduction of nuclear weapons, but also the strengthening of U.S. military power, which, both now and in the future, will ensure U.S. superiority in the world, and, above all, over the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is accused of being the main threat to U.S. democracy, which is to say the most dangerous opponent of the U.S. way of thinking and U.S. conduct at the international level.

The platform also fully endorses Reagan's policy in Central America. It contains the familiar charges against Cuba and Nicaragua of being exporters of revolution in that part of the world. Nor are there any changes at the domestic level: The priority will continue to be on strengthening the private sector and U.S. economic might in general. Thus, if Reagan is reelected, as indicated by the prestigious TIME magazine poll just published, the United States will continue to try to influence international affairs over the next 4 years, strictly adhering to the slogan: "The prospects for peace are excellent because America is strong again." Backed by the party convention in Dallas, the Republicans have virtually given Reagan carte blanche to sail the U.S. ship through troubled international waters without any commitment to change his views.

The rivalry between the two superpowers will remain the only criterion of prestige and military might. This certainly moves the world further away from lasting and stable peace. This kind of conduct can bring the world only fear for the forseeable future. The policy of bloc strengthening will be continued in the future, with all the resultant consequences.

With their platform in Dallas, the Republicans have in fact lent credence to many of the arguments of the other superpower, the Soviet Union, which accuses the United States and President Reagan personally, of not wanting to have an open dialogue. Reagan is the first U.S. president since World War II who has not met the head of the Soviet state during his first term. At their convention, the Democrats sharply criticized this fact. With the adoption of the Republican platform at the party convention in Dallas, the Democratic criticism is largely substantiated. The Republican platform makes no mention at all of the need for a U.S.-Soviet top-level dialogue or the future of relations between the two superpowers.

This is a bad portent for peace in the world, because the contentious problems in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union continue to mount with no prospect that they will be resolved or reduced to a tolerable level. The text of the Republican platform did not, of course, shock anyone. What is surprising is the absence of any outlook on the future, at least at regards bridging the gulf between the two superpowers.

REPORT ON CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT ROMANIAN JUBILEE

LD231011 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0936 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, August 23 (TANJUG) -- Work for an all-round disarmament, disbandment of blocs, establishment of more equitable international economic relations and strengthening cooperation with socialist countries in general and the Soviet Union in particular are the main directions of Romania's foreign policy as presented by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania.

The chief of Romania's party and state held a speech yesterday (Wednesday) in the presence of foreign delegations at the anniversary-marking joint session of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the Grand National Assembly and the National Council of the Front of Democracy and Socialist Unity on the occasion of today's (Thursday) 40th anniversary of the antifascist and social revolution in Romania.

Ceausescu laid emphasis on Romania's concern over stock-piling of mass-destruction weapons and stressed that siting of U.S. -made missiles in Europe and counter-measures taken by the Soviet Union were deteriorating the international situation. Within this context, he called on the great powers to sit at the negotiating table.

Ceausescu reiterated Romania's resolve to cooperate under difficult international circumstances and "in line with its obligations as a member of the Warsaw Treaty" with the armies of its other member countries "in all necessary activities."

In conclusion, the Romanian state and party leader pointed out that Romania is developing good cooperation with its neighbours and is making efforts to have the Balkans become a nuclear-free zone of peace and cooperation.

Speaking about Romania's development, Ceausescu predicted that by the year 2000, Romania would have a per capita national income of 4,500 dollars, produce 35 million tonnes of cereals and have an industrial production fivefold larger compared to the present level.

FOREIGN TRADE SECRETARY VIEWS TRADE BALANCE

LD221942 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1412 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Aug (TANJUG) -- Although conditions in the field of international trade are less favorable than expected, Yugoslavia recorded a deficit of $790 million in the first 7 months of this year, which was $220 million less than in the same period last year. Giving this data during a press conference today, Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade, stressed that this represents a continuation of the 4-year trend toward lower trade deficits. Consequently, Bojanic said, there is a fair prospect that this deficit will not exceed the planned figure of $1.65 billion by the end of the year. At the same time, there is a good chance that the country's balance of payments will show the planned positive balance of $800 million at the end of the year.

Although exports, which increased during this period by 5.4 percent as a whole, and by 11.6 percent in the convertible area, are lagging behind the planned rate of increase of 16 and 20 percent respectively, in the case of three fourths of export-oriented products, deliveries to the world market have risen to a level close to the planners' figures. A factor which contributed to the reduction of the country's trade deficit during this period, apart from lower imports, was the rise in exports to the convertible area, especially to the developed countries of the West. The rise in deliveries to these countries by as much as 31 percent was the main reason why the trade deficit with the convertible area was reduced from last year's $1.224 billion to $767 million.

The lower than planned rate of growth of exports was due mainly to a drop in the deliveries of ships, rail transportation equipment, electrical machinery and apparatus, metal equipment and metal processing machinery. In regional terms, exports to developing countries were 17 percent lower than in the same period last year. However, according to Bojanic, the explanation for this is to be found in the difficulties that foreign debts are causing those countries, and who, like Yugoslavia, are therefore forced to curb their purchases abroad.

Trade with the socialist countries stagnated after 10 years of high rates of mutually balanced trade, which, to a certain extent, is quite normal after such a period of growth. Nevertheless, Bojanic stressed, additional efforts are needed to step up trade.

Speaking on the difficulties in trading with the world, Bojanic said that apart from the protectionist and other external obstacles, exporters continue to suffer from domestic problems, including, primarily, exacerbated conditions for economic activity caused by high interest rates, falling liquidity, growing imbalance between export and domestic prices, foreign exchange market difficulties and technological backwardness which restricts the range of goods for export, the quality of exported goods, and so forth. As for the supplies of reproduction materials, they were somewhat better than last year. This revived industrial production (in the first half of the year by 4.7 percent) and increased the reserves of goods available for export. Nevertheless, the problem of obtaining adequate quantities of the necessary raw materials remains one of the export economy's major problems.

During his very exhaustive conversation with journalists, Bojanic, referring to assessments which claim reimporting raw materials that have already been exported once, has caused annual losses ranging between $700 million and $1 billion, recently mentioned in the press, said that this could not be borne out by any existing analysis or calculations. It is true, the federal secretary said, that in our trade with the world there are losses owing to insufficient coordination between those who import raw materials and those who export finished goods, and to poorly organized activities on the foreign markets, disloyal competition, and other similar reasons. However, it is not known how much is lost for this particular reason.

PRISTINA UNIVERSITY LECTURERS EXPELLED FROM LCY

LD221732 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1403 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Pristina, 22 Aug (TANJUG) -- On the basis of the attitudes, assessments, and proposals of the Pristina University LC action conference and the Municipal Committee, in connection with the further ideopolitical differentiation at Pristina University, the Presidium of the Pristina LC Municipal Committee has passed a decision to expel Dr Fehmi Agani and Dr Gazmend Zajmi from the LCY.

These two Pristina University lecturers were expelled from the LCY because their opportunist behavior and activity had brought them into conflict with the ideopolitical platform and statutory regulations and norms of the LCY.

At is session today, the Presidium of the Municipal Committee is also reported to have finalized the theses on the manner of conducting the public discussion on the proposed conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee in Pristina's party organizations. The Presidium wants party organizations to draw attention during this activity, which will continue to the end of September, in a democratic and constructive manner, to all the shortcomings and phenomena that hinder the work of the League of Communists and to carry out a critical review of the activity and behavior of every organization and member of the League of Communists.

CARTOON POKES FUN AT DRAFT CONCLUSIONS

AU191504 [Editorial report] Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian on 10 August on page 16 refers to "draft conclusions" in its regular back-page cartoon strip "Pecko" by Darko Markovic.

Pecko, a youngish, self-possessed man with well-groomed long hair, and his wife are depicted basking in the sun on a beach. Pecko is lying on his back with his face covered by a newspaper displaying a large headline "Draft Conclusions." His wife asks: "Are you reading?" Pecko replies: "No."

His wife asks again: "Are you keeping your head covered from the sun?"

"No."

"Then why have you put the 'Conclusions' over your head?"

Pecko peeps from under the paper and says: "To bear them in mind."

The Draft Conclusions of the 13th Session of the LCY Central Committee on the Implementation of the LCY's Leading Role and the Strengthening of Its Ideological and Action Unity were published in Belgrade BORBA on 13 July and submitted to LC members for discussion.

BRIEFS

RESERVE FUNDS -- Belgrade, 22 Aug (TANJUG) -- In the first 6 months of 1984, the Yugoslav economy set aside 348.4 billion dinars for accumulation and reserve funds, which is 60.6 percent more than last year's figure for the same period. Thus, as the Public Accounting Office notes, the percentage of net income going to these purposes has increased from 26.6 percent in 1983 to 29.1 percent in 1984. Payments for amortization reached 291 billion dinars, which is 41.3 percent up on last year's figure. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1112 GMT 22 Aug 84 LD]